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en Spanish Dollars; Six Months, in advance. Subscriptions will be n a month before the expiry of the

lar; each additional Line, *Twenty*

otices of Firms" will be continued, rected.

bers to the Weekly Paper, *Eight Twelve Dollars.*

Street. *Swatow*, DROWN & Co. FOGG & Co. *Manila*, C. KARUTH

WYNDHAM STREET, HONGKONG

THE CHINA MAIL.

VOL. XXII. No. 1114. HONGKONG, THURSDAY, 21ST JUNE, 1866. PRICE, $15 PER ANNUM

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATIONS.

It is hereby notified that, until further orders, the *Evening Mail, China Mail* and *Overland China Mail* will be the official mediums of all Notifications proceeding from Her Britannic Majesty's Consulate at Canton.

D. B. ROBERTSON,
Consul.

British Consulate,
Canton, April 16, 1866.

It is hereby notified that, until further orders, the *Evening Mail, China Mail* and *Overland China Mail* will be the official mediums of all Notifications proceeding from Her Britannic Majesty's Consulate at Amoy.

British Consulate,
Amoy, April 22, 1866.

R. SWINHOE,
Consul.

INTIMATIONS.

"CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

PUBLISHED AT THIS OFFICE,
No. 2 WYNDHAM STREET,
BACK OF THE CLUB

1. THE EVENING MAIL.

A DAILY PAPER.

PRICE.—$2 per Month.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.—First insertion, Ten lines and under $1; each additional line, 10 cents. Subsequent insertions, per Week, 50 cents and 5 cents. ("AUCTION" Notices are excepted, for which only one charge per week is made.)

2. THE CHINA MAIL.

AN ORIGINAL WEEKLY PAPER.

(EVERY THURSDAY NIGHT.)

PRICE.—$15 per Annum; Single Copies, 44 cents.

ADVERTISING.—First insertion, Five lines, $1; each additional line, 20 cents. Subsequent insertions, 50 cents and 10 cents.

THE CHINA MAIL HAS BEEN PERMANENTLY ENLARGED IN SIZE, namely from 4 to 6 full pages. It is the only weekly paper published in China which contains a complete summary of Hongkong news as well as that from the treaty ports of China and Japan, and from Manila, Australia, India and the Straits. Its circulation, which has of late considerably increased extends throughout the coasts of those countries as well as to various parts of Europe. Great facilities are thus afforded to Advertisers in this newspaper.

3. OVERLAND CHINA MAIL.

CONSISTING OF 8 FULL PAGES, and containing the articles in the EVENING and CHINA MAILS with Summary of News and Commercial Summary.

ONCE-A-FORTNIGHT.

THE MORNING OF THE MAILS' DESPATCH.

PRICE.—To Subscribers to the Weekly issue, $8; to Non-subscribers, $12. Single Copies 50 cents.

ADVERTISING.—The same as in the Weekly. All "NOTICE OF FIRMS" appearing in the Weekly will be inserted in the *Overland*, and charged for, unless otherwise ordered.

A. SHORTREDE & Co.
Hongkong, 17th May, 1866.

NOTICE

MESSRS A. SHORTREDE & Co. would draw the attention of parties advertising to the facilities offered by the alterations lately made in the management of the Firm for repetitions in Chinese of Notices respecting Shipping and Mercantile affairs generally. These advertisements will at first be inserted in the Supplemental Sheet, and should a sufficient number be sent in will be published on a separate slip.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

For the Current Week.

If translated by Messrs SHORTREDE & Co. $1 for the first fifty characters, beyond that number one cent per character.

If sent in already translated into Chinese 50 cents for the first fifty characters, beyond that number one cent per character.

☞ Repetitions half-price.

☞ Copperplate Bill Heads and Visiting Cards promptly and neatly executed.

Paper and Envelopes embossed with Crests, Initials, &c.

A. SHORTREDE & Co.
"China Mail" Office,
Hongkong, January 25, 1866.

FOR SALE.

THE ANGLO-CHINESE CALENDAR for 1866, published by A. SHORTREDE & Co.

Price, $1.

"China Mail" Office.
Hongkong, February 26, 1866.

FOR SALE.

THE CHINA DIRECTORY For 1866 printed and published by Messrs A. SHORTREDE & Co.

Price, bound $3,
Unbound in Paper cover . $2,

Hongkong, March 23, 1866.

P. & O. S. N. Co's NOTICES.

STEAM TO
SWATOW, AMOY AND FUHCHAU.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Chartered Steam-ship "*YESSO*" will leave for the above Places on SUNDAY, the 24th instant at Daylight, Despatches will be closed at 5 P.M. on SATURDAY.

W. R. DALZIEL,
Acting Superintendent.
Hongkong, June 21, 1866.

STEAM TO
SHANGHAE, YOKOHAMA and NAGASAKI.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steam-ship "*ADEN*," will leave for the above Places TO-MORROW, the 22d instant, at 2 P.M.

W. R. DALZIEL,
Acting Superintendent.
Hongkong, June 21, 1866.

STEAM FOR
Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle, Aden, Suez, Malta, Marseilles, and Southampton;
ALSO
Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steam-ship "*OTTAWA*," Captain EASTLEY, with *Her Majesty's Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo*, will leave this for the above places, on FRIDAY, *the 29th June*, at 2 P.M.

CARGO will be received on board until 5 P.M. on the 27th Instant. SPECIE until Noon on the 29th; and PARCELS until 5 P.M. on the 27th.

CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.

*** *Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bill of Lading, are particularly requested to note the Terms and Conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.*

For particulars regarding Freight and Passage apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong.

W. R. DALZIEL,
Acting Superintendent.
Hongkong, June 15, 1866.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS OF TREASURE.

TO facilitate the work of Shippers, the Company have arranged to receive any Treasure intended for Shipment in their Offices in the Queen's Road.

Treasure will be received in this manner and day between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M., up to the day preceding that of the Steamer's departure. Should the hour fixed for leaving be later than Noon, shipments will be received on the day of departure, from 7 to 9 A.M.

Shippers desiring to avail of this arrangement will please send along with their Treasure, Shipping Orders and Receipts carefully filled up with Marks, Description, and Destination, and if the Bills of Lading are delivered at the same time the work will be greatly facilitated.

The Company of course except the "risk of boats," &c., as covered by ordinary Marine Insurance.

With reference to the foregoing notice, it is hereby intimated that the Company's Godowns are now ready for the reception of Opium and other cargo for shipment in the Company's Steamers, under the same condition as stated above.

THOs. SUTHERLAND,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1864.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Company's Rate of Freight on TREASURE to and from all the Coast Ports is now reduced to a uniform rate of one quarter per cent.

THOs. SUTHERLAND,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, March, 22, 1866.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE following Packages are still unclaimed, and are lying in the P. & O. Co.'s Parcel Room at the Risk of the Consignees, who are requested to take immediate delivery.

Captain Dickson, . . 1 Box Baggage.

From Marseilles,—
A. & C., 1372, . . . 1 Parcel Samples.

From England,—
Per "*Orissa*,"
J. J. M. A. C. 6, . . . 1 Box Worsted.

Ex "*Ottawa*,"
J. L., ... 1 Box Catridges.
Lieut Perry, . . . 1 Box Apparel.
M. & Co., (in diamond), 1 Cask Samples.

From Shanghae,—
1 Air tight Case Plants.

From Coast Ports,—
Ex "*Azof*,"
H., ... 1 Box Sundries.

Hongkong, June 20, 1866.

NOTICE.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MR WILLIAM ROBERT DALZIEL, will assume charge of the Company's Business in Hongkong from this date and until further notice.

THOs. SUTHERLAND,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, April 16, 1866.

MESSAGERIES IMPERIALES.

COMPAGNIE DES SERVICES MARITIMES DES MESSAGERIES IMPERIALES.

PARQUEBOTS POSTE-FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ALEXANDRIA, MESSINA, MARSEILLES.
ALSO,
BOMBAY, PONDICHERY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA

ON SATURDAY, the 23*rd June*, at 2 P.M., the Company's Steam-ship "*DONNAI*," Commandant BOURDON, H.I.M.N., with H.B.M.'s Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this Port for the above places corresponding

At SINGAPORE, with one of the Company's Steamers for Batavia.

At GALLE, with one of the "British India Steam Navigation" Company's Steamers for Bombay.

At ADEN, with the Company's Mail Steamers for Seychelles, Reunion and Mauritius.

At MESSINA, with the Company's Mail Steamers for all the Italian Ports.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

The Company has authority to grant Insurance on all Cargo conveyed by its Vessels, at a premium of $1\frac{1}{4}$ % upon Merchandizes and 1 % on Treasure, from Hongkong to Lyons, Paris, London, and Holland, and proportionally for places this side of Suez.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 o'clock of the 21st June, Specie and Parcels until 5 o'clock of the 22nd.

A Written Declaration of Contents and Value of the Packages destined beyond Suez is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be furnished by the Shippers to the Agent with the Bills of Lading; and the Company will not be responsible for any consequence or prejudice which may ensue from an incorrect declaration.

For particulars respecting Freight and Passage, apply at the Company's Office, Queen's Road.

A. CONIL,
Agent.
Hongkong, June 2, 1866.

NOTICE.

THE following Cases are still unclaimed and are lying in the "Messageries Imperiales" Parcel Room, at risk and Expense of the Consignees, who are requested to take immediate delivery:—

From Bombay.—
N/M, . 2 pieces and 1 Bundle Ivory.

From Marseilles.—
L. B. (in diamond), . 1 Case Book.
J. L. & Co., No. 11, . 1 do. Glasware.
Puscole Pustovethy, 1 do. Preserves
M. L. G. 1, . . . 1 Baggage.

Ex "*Donnai*,"
B. G. 1, 1 chest Photographic Apparatus.
L. T. 221, Y. . . . 1 chest Baggage.
D. 13878, . . . 1 chest Cheese.

A. CONIL,
Agent.
Hongkong, June 8, 1866.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Steamer *Donnai*, are requested to take immediate delivery of their goods, or they will be landed and stored at their risk and expense.

A. CONIL,
Agent.
Hongkong, May 29, 1866.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BENZINE COLLAS.

THIS Preparation is of the greatest use in dissolving out all Greasy Stains from Silks, Cloths, and Wearing Apparel of every description, as also from Furniture, Carpets, &c. However delicate the Fabric, this Liquid will not damage it; and being perfectly neutral, it may be used for removing Grease Stains from Valuable Papers and Drawings. For cleaning Gloves it stands unrivalled. Price 1s. 6d.

Wholesale Agent J. Sanger and Son; 150 Oxford St, London, and all Chemists and Druggists. Observe the name, COLLAS. All others are counterfeits.

FIELD GLASSES.—BURROW'S

BINOCULAR FIELD and SEA GLASSES, finest quality Indian Mounts £3. 13s. 6d., £6. 6s., & £8. 8s.

Power in proportion to price.

ALUMINIUM GLASSES,
EXTREMELY LIGHT, £10. 10s., £14. 14s., £16. 16s., £18. 18s.

The Large Glass at £16. 18s. (6 by 5 inches) is one of the most powerful yet made.

Adress, with Remittance
W. & J. BURROW, MALVERN, ENGLAND.

Or order through { Messrs SMITH, ELDER & Co., or Messrs GRINDLAY & Co.

CAUTION.—BURROW'S Glasses bear their Name and Address.

ELLWOOD'S NEW PATENT AIR-CHAMBER HAT.

ELLWOOD'S NEW PATENT AIR-CHAMBER HAT combines the lightness of the PITH HAT and the softness of a Turban, with the durability, comfort, and numerous other good qualities for which ELLWOOD'S PATENT AIR-CHAMBER HATS have so long been celebrated.

HATS, CAPS, HELMETS of every description manufactured at the Works of
J. ELLWOOD & SONS,
Great Charlotte Street, S. London.

CAUTION.—No Air Chamber Hats or Helmets are genuine, unless they bear on the lining "ELLWOOD & SONS'" name.

*** Orders through Mercantile Houses carefully shipped.

TUPPER & COMPANY.

Manufacturers of
GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON, IRON ROOFING SHEDS, BUILDINGS, CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, &c.,
61A, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MACHINERY.

MR A. F. YARROW, Engineer, contracts for all kinds of Machinery, and will furnish prices and full particulars on application.—33, Cornhill, London, E.C.

REDUCTION
in Prices of
VULCANIZED INDIA RUBBER MACHINE BANDS VALVES, WASHERS, HOSE, TUBING, all kinds of CLOTHING,
and every Article made in this Material.
All Goods Warranted.

Eleven Prize Medals have been awarded these goods
GEORGE P. DODGE.
SOLE CONTRACTOR TO H. M. ADMIRALTY,
BERMONDSEY RUBBER WORKS,
and 79, Upper Thames Street, London.

Houses of some importance wanted to accept consignments.

Dinneford's Fluid Magnesia.

Is the great Remedy for
ACIDITY OF STOMACH, HEADACHE, HEARTBURN INDIGESTION, SOUR ERUCTATION AND BILIOUS AFFECTIONS.

It is the Physician's Cure of
GOUT,
RHEUMATIC GOUT, GRAVEL, and other complaints of the Bladder, and in the cases of
FEVER AND FEVERISH IRRITABILITY OF SKIN

It produces grateful cooling effects. As a safe and gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and for the sickness of Pregnancy, DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA is indispensable, and when taken with the Acidulated Lemon Syrup forms

A DELIGHTFUL EFFERVESCING SALINE AND APERIENT.

Prepared by
DINNEFORD & Co.,
CHEMISTS,—LONDON,

And sold by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

CAUTION.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA, and see that DINNEFORD & Co. is on every Bottle and Label.

INDIGESTION & STOMACHIC WEAKNESS PEPSINE.

THIS Invaluable Medicine for weak and impaired digestion, may be had in the form of Powder, Wine and Lozenge. The Powder is Pure, the Wine Unalterable, and the Lozenge a New, Agreeable, and convenient manner of taking the medicine.

PEPSINE GLOBULES IN BOTTLES.
Manufactured by
T. MORSON AND SON,
31, 33, and 124, Southampton Row, Russell Square, London.
And may be obtained of all respectable Chemists and Storekeepers.

GELATINE (MORSON'S PATENT,)
MORSON'S KRŒSOTE,
and every description of Chemicals, and all New Preparations carefully packed for shipment.

*** See their Name and Trade Mark on all Preparations.

Orders to be made payable in London.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coughs, Asthma, and Incipient

CONSUMPTION ARE EFFECTUALLY CURED BY
KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

FOR half a Century this well-known remedy for Pulmonary Disorders has successfully stood the test of public approval, and their usefulness has been extended to every clime and country of the civilized world. They may be found alike on the gold fields of Australia, the back-woods of America, in every important place in the East or West Indies, and the Palace of Pekin. During this long period they have withstood the pretensions of numerous inferior rivals, and are now the acknowledged antidote of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, &c.

Sold in Bottles and Tins of various sizes THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, &c., 79, St. Paul's Churchyard London.

N.B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES" are engraven on the Government Stamp of each Box, without which none are genuine.

CORDIAL of the BENEDICTINE MONKS of the ABBEY of FECAMP.

THIS Liqueur which dates from 1510, is Tonic Anti-apoplectic, Digestive, and of an exquisite flavour. The Salutary Plants of which it is composed are gathered on the Cliffs of Normandy, they possess all the vivifying emanations of the Northern Sea, and compose one of the best Cordials and one of the most efficacious preservatives against epidemic diseases.

Latterly the French Medical men have almost unanimously prescribed it for patients who by their gastric tendency were more subject to attacks of FEVER and CHOLERA. May be had of

A. LEGRAND, AINE AT FECAMP.
HOUSE IN PARIS.—No. 19, Rue Vivienne.

This Liqueur may be found all over the World at the Principal Wine and Spirit Merchants, Pharmaceutists, Confectioners, Grocers, and Dealers in Provisions in General, &c.

WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH.

JOHN OAKEY & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
EMERY, BLACK LEAD, CABINET GLASS PAPER, EMERY AND GLASS CLOTH, INDIA RUBBER KNIFE-BOARDS,
SILVERSMITH'S SOAP
For Cleaning and Polishing Silver, Electro-Plate, Plate Glass, &c.,
SCOTCH, FRENCH, LONDON, AND OTHER GLUES.

Wellington Mills, Blackfriars Rd., London, S.

INSURANCES.

China Traders' Insurance Company Limited.

CAPITAL $1,000,000.
In 200 Shares of $5,000 each.

Managing Committee.

WILLIAM NEILSON, Esq., (Messrs Olyphant & Co.)

RICHARD DEACON, Esq., (Messrs John Burd & Co.)

General Agents,
Messrs AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

THE Head Office of the Company is at Victoria, Hongkong, and Agencies have been opened at the following Ports, where Policies for Marine Risks will be issued upon the usual Terms.

At Canton, Messrs AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

At Foochow, Messrs AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

At Shanghae, Messrs AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

At Hankow, H. G. BRIDGES, Esq., at Messrs Augustine Heard & Co.

At Kiukiang, JOHN PASTORIUS, Esq., at Messrs Augustine Heard & Co.

At Swatow, Messrs BRADLEY & Co.

At Tientsin, Messrs FERGUSSON & Co.

At Bangkok, F. BLAKE, Esq. at Messrs Augustine Heard & Co.

At Saigon, Messrs W. G. HALE & Co.

At Singapore and Penang, Messrs BOUSTEAD & Co.

At Manila, Messrs RUSSELL & STURGES.

At Yokohama, A. O. GAY, Esq., Messrs Augustine Heard & Co.

At Rangoon, Akyab and Bassein, Messrs NIEBUHR & Co.

Agencies at other Ports of China and Japan and also in India, Europe, and America, will be shortly established.

Payment for losses will be made wherever an Agency of the Company exists, in one Month after proof of loss.

In addition to the usual Brokerage of 10 (Ten) per cent., a further return of five per cent. upon Premia paid will be made to all Insurers with the Company.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, November 10, 1865.

London Insurance Corporation.

(*Established by Charter* 1720.)

THE undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant POLICIES against *FIRE*, to the extent of £10,000 on any BUILDING, or on MERCHANDISE in the same.

DENT & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 12th April, 1855.

INSURANCES.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Company.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809,
CAPITAL £2,000,000.
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £2,285,927.
ANNUAL REVENUE £497,263.

THE Undersigned AGENTS at Hongkong for the above Company are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same.

GILMAN & Co.
Hongkong, June 21, 1864.

London and Oriental Steam Transit Insurance Office.

137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.
JAMES HARTLEY & Co., *Managers.*
Established 1843.

THE undersigned is authorised to accept Risk on behalf of this Office, by First class Steamers.

THOs. SUTHERLAND,
Agent.
Hongkong, 17th March, 1862.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

WE have this day re-established ourselves in Business, which we will carry on in Shanghae instead of Hankow.

INNES & Co.
Shanghae, April 16, 1866.

NOTICE.

THE BUSINESS STOCK IN TRADE, PLANT, &c., of Messrs A. SHORTREDE & Co. as well as the Proprietorship of their several publications has been disposed of to Mr EDWARD ANDREWS: and the Undersigned hereby gives notice that the Interest and Responsibility of the late JAMES KEMP, in the Firm ceased on the 31st December last. All Persons indebted to the Firm on 31st December last, are requested to pay the amount of their accounts to the present Proprietor without delay.

G. FALCONER,
Executor of the late JAMES KEMP.
Hongkong, April 14, 1866.

WITH Reference to the above announcement our business will be conducted under the Style or Firm of A. SHORTREDE & Co., as heretofore.

Mr N. B. DENNYS, will continue the Editorial and general management of our business and sign our Firm per procuration.

A. SHORTREDE & Co.
Hongkong, April 14, 1866.

NOTICE.

MR EDWARD WALLACE, is authorised to sign our Firm in Yokohama per procuration.

PHILLIPS, MOORE & Co.
Hongkong, April 13, 1866.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established a Branch of our Firm at Yokohama, Japan.

PHILLIPS, MOORE & Co.
Hongkong, April 13, 1866.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of the Undersigned in the WATCHMAKING, and JEWELLERY Business, ceased on the 1st January, 1865, from which date all DEBTS will be collected and all Claims paid by Mr GEORGE B. FALCONER who has taken over the Business from that date.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK.
Hongkong, April 2, 1866.

WITH Reference to the above Advertisement, the Undersigned begs to notify that the Business will be carried on by him from this date, under the Firm and Style of G. FALCONER & Co.

G. FALCONER.
Hongkong, April 2, 1866.

NOTICE.

WE have authorised Mr F. SORNSEN to sign our Firm per procuration.

BEHRE & Co.
Saigon, March 1, 1866.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr THOMAS S. ODELL, in our Firm, ceased on the 31st December, 1865 and Mr ERNEST DEACON has this day been admitted a Partner.

DEACON & Co.
Canton, January 1, 1866.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr ELDRED HALTON in our Firm ceased on the 30th June last, and Mr JAMES PENDER DUNCANSON was admitted a Partner on the 1st July.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, January 11, 1866.

THE CHINA MAIL.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, 21st JUNE, 1866.

BIRTHS.

At Shanghae, on the 10th June, the Wife of Joseph Love, Jr., of a Son.

At Shanghae, on the 8th instant, the Wife of A. A. Wheeley, of a Son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 1st of June, at Nagasaki, by the Revd. Wm. V Lloyd, Chaplain of H.M.S *Sepila*, Alexander J. Glover, to Annie, youngest Daughter of the late David Finlay, Craigiehouse, Newhills, Aberdeenshire. No Cards.

At the house of the Revd. J. W. Lambuth, on Thursday, evening, H. Drucker, 3d Son of S Drucker, Leipsig Germany, to Maggie McClellan, Daughter of W. G. McClellan, of Cameridge, New York, U.S.A. by the Revd. J. W. Lambuth.

DEATHS.

At Mosque Terrace, Hongkong, on the night of the 20th June, the beloved Wife of C. A. Reynvaan, aged 22 years

At Hongkong, on the 18th June, Louisa Mary Taylor, Child, 20th Regiment, aged 2 years and 2 months.

At the German Foundling Hospital, Hongkong, on, the 18th June, Louisa, Wife of — Otten, Tavern-keeper, Queen's Road West, aged 41 years.

At Hongkong, on the 19th June, Thomas Mitchell, Child, 20th Regiment, aged 1 year and 3 months.

At Hongkong, on board H.M.S. *Melville*, on the 20th June, Thomas Schwappield, Seaman, late of H.M.S. *Princess Royal*, aged 20 years and 6 months.

At the North Barracks, Hongkong, on the 20th June, Louisa Godby, Child, Royal Artillery, aged 1 year and 7 months.

At Spring Gardens, Hongkong, on the 21st June, Elizabeth, Wife of John Pritchett, Deputy Foreman, Hongkong Mint, aged 29 years.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

News from the North, with which we usually preface our "Echoes" has during the past week been slightly more exciting than for some time previously. Our Japan files have not by some accident come to hand, but we take the following paragraphs from the Shanghae papers :—

A regatta of undecked European boats which passed off very successfully, took place on the 31st May; in which nine boats started.

A grand review took place at Yokohama on the Queen's birthday, but owing, doubtless, to the boisterous weather of the day, few of our compatriots had carried out their plans for illumination in the evening; our good neighbours the French were not so easily frightened—and at the French Embassy at Benten and the Barracks, this compliment was paid to our sovereign. Though late, we cannot help reverting to the occasion to mention the fact, and expressing the great pleasure this courtesy afforded all the British community who were out and witnessed it.

With reference to the case of the Japanese who is believed to have attempted to commit suicide, but who, failing in his design, brought a charge against Mr Boyd, his master, of having out and wounded him with intent to do him grievous bodily harm —no public hearing has as yet taken place. We believe that an examination has been held with closed doors, and are surprised that, under any circumstances, the British Consul should have sanctioned such a proceeding where a British subject's character was so very seriously assailed. We are informed however that the trial is appointed for Tuesday next at 10 o'clock A.M. and that two gentlemen have been summoned as Assessors.

Business is wofully dull. But considering that we have to record in one week a review, a boat race and a successful Amateur performance, Yokohama may be said to be like Mark Tapley when stricken with fever.

"Down for the present—but still jolly."

From the North of China we learn according to the *Recorder* that at Newchwang every thing is quiet :—

Native reports state, however, that the Nienfei are actively continuing their depredations in Honam. There is little doubt that the Imperialists are using their utmost endeavours to conceal the real state of affairs and to keep back information as to the movements of the contending parties. It is, however, currently stated that the Nienfei have succeeded in surrounding the entire artillery of the Imperialist army, and to judge from the large number of their force which is said to be spread in different detatchments over a space of some 250 li in length and 30 in breadth, great fears may be entertained for the safety of the guns, as the Imperialist troops are known to be quite incapable of coping with so large a force.

The *North China Daily News* says that:—

Letters from Hankow state that a body of Mahomedan rebels have made an irruption into Kansub and captured and burned its capital. The Futai of that province has sent an officer to Hankow to purchase large supplies of arms and ammunition from Shanghae, to enable him to arm a force to oppose them.

The most important items of social and commercial news are the loss of the *Guinevere* and the damage done to various vessels in the river. We hear also that the insurance on vessels has risen to 6 per cent. With respect to the former the *Hankow Times* says :—

The circumstances of the wrecks are these. —The *Guinevere* and *Glengyle* on arriving at Hwang chow anchored separately for the night a little lower down, and not far above the rock on which the Josshouse is built. The next morning having got under weigh they made for the right bank in order to get as wide a space as possible to turn in, but the *Guinevere* sheering round broadside on to the *Glengyle's* stern the latter was unable to stem the force of the stream and parting company the steamer just managed to escape the rocks, while the ship casting anchor came down on them, struck, and at once filled.

There is but little doubt that the loss of the *Guinevere* is in a great measure attributable to the way in which she was towed, and that the *Challenger* was towed in the same way with safety last year is no argument to the contrary.

The wreck occurred on the right bank, off the walls of Woo-chang-heen, (almost opposite Hwangchow) and the spot was reached at daylight on Tuesday. The *Guinevere*, indeed a total wreck, her stern high out of the water, lay three-fourths immersed at a dreadful incline in the boiling current, within almost biscuit-throw of a joss house, firmly perched on the largest of a nest of rocks now hidden by the water. The fury of the stream, the rocks around and the depth of the water made it evident from the first that the position of the ship was hopeless and that the recovery of the uninjured and less damaged portion of the cargo with the spars and rigging was almost all that could be effected. The reports of the plundering proved to have been somewhat exaggerated, not a boat or man was near the wreck, which apparently had been untouched but as the officer left in charge reported, the natives had entered a hatch over the magazine and taken thence a suit of new sails and some little of the cargo. They took besides the compasses, binnacles, charts, stores and anything they could lay their hands on in the cabin. These losses were reported to the mandarins but their recovery is problematical. Junks were at once procured and the removal of the tea to the *Glengyle* commenced and in the course of the day some 600 chests were saved, and it appeared probable that as many more would be recovered.

We have since heard that 1000 chests of tea have been recovered.

The cargo was insured in one office for 80,000 Taels and the other local offices are likely to suffer heavily.

In addition to this the following paragraph appears in the *North China Daily News* :—

The *Highflyer*, which had already grounded once on her upward route, but was fortunate enough to get off without material, if any injury, has again struck on her downward passage with less happy results. She swung, we understand, on to the Langshan crossing while in tow of the *Tahwah*, on a falling tide; the latter proved unable to dang her off, and as the water receded, she rolled to such an extent that her crew took fright and left her. We regret to hear that her Captain has since died. The *Fusi-yama* came up at the critical moment, lay by and aided the *Tahwah* in towing her off as the water rose. The latter then brought her to Shanghae, where she now lies; but there appears little doubt she will be obliged to dock before proceeding on her voyage. Thus, out of seven ships which have already gone up to Hankow, five casualties have occurred, all more or less attributable to the peculiarities of Yangtze navigation. The *Guinevere* is a total wreck; the *Highflyer* has been on shore twice, the *Coulmakyle* has been so damaged that she may probably be obliged to return to Shanghae for repairs, and the *Min* was injured on the same occasion. The accidents to the two latter vessels, though sustained through collision, are no less attributable to to Yang-tze than others, inasmuch as the strength of the current caused the drifting which resulted in the collision. In view of these repeated disasters the Insurance Companies may well hesitate before taking risks at double the premium at present charged.

From Foochow we learn by the columns of the *North China Daily News* that :—

The tea market opened on the 25th ultimo at Tls. 37.50 per pecul, although teas were judged of inferior quality. Up to the 7th instant, about 75,000 piculs had been shipped, chiefly Congous, besides some 2,000 piculs which were sent home overland by the Messageries Imperiales, by Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co. The latter are said to have bought before the market opened, at contract prices.

The *Fiery Cross*, *Ariel*, *Serica* and *Taeping* cleared on the 28th ultimo, the *Fiery Cross* bolting without her papers and even without signing the bills of lading. By this manœuvre she got twelve hours start of the fleet from Pagoda Anchorage, and drove the Captain of the *Serica* into a state bordering on insanity. On the 30th, the *Taitsing* cleared, and some predict that she will beat every thing. The *Erl King* got away on the 5th. Three clippers, the *Belle of Southesk* and *Yang-tze* are still loading. Twelve tea ships have cleared up to date.

It will be gratifying to the Banks at home to learn that they are not alone in their distress. Three native banks of some repute have failed in Foochow, and of course occasioned the usual distress among the native population. The cause of this crisis is not clear.

From Ningpo there is no news of importance.

From Shanghae itself there is little of political interest except the discussion relative to the action taken by Sir R. Alcock respecting the prohibition of small steamers navigating the inland rivers under foreign flags. The subject will be found treated at length in our leading columns. Of miscellaneous news we subjoin the following paragraphs from the Shanghae papers.

We learn that the silk market has been opened in Shanghai by the purchase yesterday afternoon (15 June) of No. 4 Nanzing Tsatlee at Tls. 425 per picul, and No. 4½ Lingho Tsatlee at Tls. 415. A small parcel of No. 2 Kia-shing has also been settled at Tls. 375. It is inconceivable how, in face of so gloomy prospects, such excessive prices can have been given.

LOCAL.

We are glad to learn that a further sum of $2997 was yesterday found in a house at Pootung, indicated by Chinese information as one of the haunts of the men who plundered Messrs. Walter & Co.'s silk boat on the 29th ultimo. This raises the amount recovered to $7997, leaving only $1500 unaccounted for. The exertions of the police in this matter deserve praise, and will, we are sure, be recognised as they deserve.

We regret to learn the death of the Master of the *Highflyer* during her passage from Hankow. He was taken ill after going ashore at Chinkeang, and died suddenly.

An amusing attempt at forgery came to light yesterday in the form of a cheque for Tls. 81.25 on the Mercantile Bank, made out in the name of a foreigner, and purporting to be signed with his name Esq., payable to himself Esq. and endorsed on the back in the same way. This document being considered upon presentation, as a little unusual, the person holding it was given in charge and will be brought up before the mixed Court. It is not improbable that the forgery was the work of some office boy who adopted this means of getting money out of some unsuspecting native banker or shroff who could read nothing more than the figures, and probably recognised the cheque as that of the Mercantile Bank. It should however, be a warning to people to be careful with their cheque books.

The immediate result of the excavations made with a view to cleansing the Yang-King-Pang is that a large portion of the Bund opposite Hanker's store is now giving way. This has been evident for some time, but as yet no steps have been taken to arrest it.

We are informed that Kuo, Fantai of this province has been appointed acting Foutai.

Of local news we have had enough to satisfy the most exigeant journalist during the past week. Two atrocious murders, three reported cases of piracy and an attack on a private house by a large party of armed Chinese have given Hongkong something to talk about—besides which one or two cases of suicide, &c., have contributed to keep reporters busy. The facts of the murder of Mrs Meyers and child are briefly as follows :—

A German shipwright left his wife and child on board a hulk at West Point, in which they resided, while he went round the ships in harbour to search for employment, according to custom. On his return he found that they had both been murdered by some Chinese scoundrel, the woman having her throat cut and seven wounds on the body, while the child had been despatched more expeditiously, it having been stabbed to the heart. A second child, quite an infant—was lying in the same bed, and this the villains left untouched.

It turns out that when he left there was a chinaman on board who had been there for the past 3 days, being a friend of the boatmen. What followed after is very clear. The friend took a large cooking knife from a box belonging to one of the boat boys, went to the cabin and murdered in the most horrible manner the mother and the eldest girl about 2 years old. The infant was spared as there was no fear of its telling tales. The brute then took out all the articles from the box where the money was kept, and found about $150, which he carried away, but the thing was done in such as hurry that some money was left behind.

The scoundrel was eventually captured some four days after the commission of the deed near *Tai-poong*, whither the police (who appear to have acted with great energy) had tracked him. A coroner's jury has returned a verdict of wilful murder against him, and a verdict of "accessories before the fact" against the Boatmen.

An unfortunate China woman was beaten, to death by her husband over at Kowloong but no particulars of what seems to be a very atrocious deed have yet come to hand. Particulars of other outrages will be found in our present issue. The piracies committed on the ships *Carl*, *Cæsar* and *Sophie*, will, it is hoped, turn the attention of the authorities to the matter of suppressing piracy with a strong arm, *legal* or *illegal*.

A heavy typhoon was experienced about seven days since between this and Shanghae—several vessels have been more or less injured. The weather at present is damp and cloudy, but the thermometer stands high. There seems, however, to be a prospect of a tolerably healthy summer. The swimming bath project was nearly coming to an untimely end. The good sense of the projectors however prevailed and instead of resigning as threatened they have consented to do their best for the good of the community.

In this distant corner of Her Britannic Majesty's dominions it is, happily, of rare occurrence that the community is horrified by so fearful a tragedy as that which took place on board the hulk "Richard" on the morning of Friday last, the 15th instant. A husband leaves his floating home at an early hour in the morning, as usual, for the purpose of following his daily avocations. Within an hour of his departure his wife and child are brutally murdered, and the sole motive, so far as we can judge, is to obtain possession of some $150. These dollars were coveted; they could not well be obtained without sacrificing human life; and so the inexorable logic of Chinese ethics decides that the end will, if not sanctify, certainly excuse or justify the means. What are two human lives—and those the lives of Europeans—in the consideration of a chinaman who wants $150, and knows where to get them? It would appear, from the experience of the past week, that they are scarcely worth a thought in the celestial mind; and that the remarks contained in the *Evening Mail* of the 18th instant are unanswerably true. We repeat them. "He (the Chinese vagabond) is incapable, from his national training, of distinguishing the wide difference which exists between the fearful crime of murder and the comparatively minor one of theft. Both are punished alike in his own province, and he naturally reasons that if we only imprison for the one, we are not likely to do more for the commission of the other. Hence he feels no more fear of perpetrating murder than of robbing a bank."

We are utterly at a loss what course to suggest in order to improve this state of things. But it is worthy of consideration that in this Colony the majority of the ladies are left for a considerable portion of each day entirely under the protection (?) of their native menials; that the cupidity which caused the murder of Mrs Meyer and her child may operate on shore as well as afloat; may reach our topside residences and result in the massacre of those nearest and dearest to some among us. We have no desire to become alarmists, nor would we willingly imagine a danger where none in reality existed; but we cannot reflect upon this sad event without thinking that the jewels and trinkets kept in many an European residence in this island would form a more powerful inducement to crime than the paltry $150 which caused this tragedy.

Our Ladies are left daily from 10 to 5 while their husbands are engaged in business, entirely at the mercy of their Chinese servants; a diamond brooch, a pear necklace, a valuable watch, may in some moment of temptation be too strong a motive for any considerations of humanity or even expediency to outweigh it. Yet what precautious take we?—none! Three fourths of us scarcely know from day to day and week to week what natives are on our premises eating and sleeping. The lives now taken—the one in the prime of its womanhood, the other on the very threshold of its young existence—should teach us caution. That sorrowing man who must bear the burthen of his bereavement to the grave, mournfully and broken hearted, should also speak of caution. The acilities afforded for committing similar crimes and the probabilities of escape for the culprit, should further teach us caution; and though, in this case, justice will probably be satisfied we must not forget that that the blood of a recently murdered Parsee gentleman still cries for vengeance and although $500 have long been offered as a reward for the betrayal of either of the miscreants of whom there were a gang, no clue has yet been traced that promises to lead us to a discovery.

Knowing the unscrupulous character of the people by whom we are surrounded, it behoves us to take some steps for the better preservation of our homes and those who are left so many hours without our protection; and we offer these remarks, not with a view to create any unnecessary feeling of uneasiness in the breasts of our readers, but in the hope that warning will be taken from the melancholy tragedy that has cast so deep a gloom over our community.

LATEST NEWS.

PER MAIL STEAMER "DELHI."

H. M. steamer *Forester*, Stokes commander, from Hongkong via Saigon, with dates from the latter port to the 3rd instant, arrived at Singapore on the night of the 11th instant.

The M. I. steamer *Tigre*, Captain Boilere, from Hongkong via Saigon, with dates to the 25th May, arrived at Singapore on the night of the 1st instant, and left again for Suez at 8 A.M. on the 3d.

The P. & O. steamer *Orisso*, Captain Curling, from Hongkong with dates to the 30th May, bringing the Homeward mails, arrived at Singapore during the night of the 5th instant, and sailed again for Bombay at 4 P.M. on the 7th.

Arrival of the Mail.

The P. & O. steamer *Delhi*, Captain King, from Bombay, with dates to the 30th May. Galle 7th, and Penang the 11th instant, bringing the Europe Mail of the 10th May, arrived at 1.45 P.M. She was detained three days at Galle for the steamer *Mooltan* from Suez.

The *Delhi* made the passage from Bombay to Galle in a little over 90 hours, and from Galle to Penang in 4½ days. She carries 490 chests of Malwa Opium for China, and the last Bombay prices averaged Rs. 1,575 per chest.

The amount of bullion by the present P. & O. steamer is, in silver,—to Hongkong £10,108; to Shanghae £13,075.

The following are the most important telegrams to hand per steamer *Delhi*:—

The failed English Joint Stock Bank is a small affair, no connection with the great London Bank of that name."

London, 14th May.—Messrs Overend Gurney and Co.'s business is likely to be re organised.

Bombay, 14th May.—Back Bay shares 2,580, nominal.

Bank of Bombay shares 6 discount; Asiatic Bank, 50 discount; Central Bank, 50 discount; Central Bank, 75 discount; Financial Association 7 discount. Panic in market.

Bombay (failures?) Cursetjee Furchonjee Soorabjee and Pestonjee Framjee.

London, May 15th.—America 5th, Fenian vessel has captured British Schooner *Wentworth* off Eastport (?) Subsequently descent upon Island.

Negotiations taking place for a Congress

Prussia demanded explanation of Hanoverian armaments.

London, May 15th.—The panic has abated; but the political situation is unchanged, and warlike preparations continue on the continent.

Bombay, 15th May.—Failure of Limjee and Cowasjee, Manockjee & Co. reported.

London, May 16th.—Commercial Bank Corporation suspended. "Lord Lyon" winner of the Derby.

London, May 16th.—Agra Bank shares £27; Mercantile Bank £36; Oriental Bank £46.10.

London, May 17th.—Decrease in reserves notes of Bank of England reported £4,200,000.

England, France and Russia urge assembling of Congress to settle Austro-Prussian difficulties.

Bombay, May 17th.—Failures of the firms of Cursondass Madhowdass & Co., MacCulloch & Co., and John Macdonald and Tweedie, reported.

London, May 18th.—Oriental and Commercial Bank has suspended payment; chief business with the Ionian Islands: no connection whatever with Oriental Bank Corporation.

London, May 18th.—Bank returns show an increase of ten millions of bills discounted.

London, May 19th.—The European Bank Limited, has suspended payment. (The paid-up capital is £600,000.)

The failure of the following Liverpool firms has been announced :—Messrs Duff, Cadell & Co.; and Messrs H. Whittle & Co.

The New Zealand Banking Corporation Limited has suspended. (Paid-up capital £60,000.)

The Directors of the Oriental Commercial Bank have resolved to find the necessary funds to prevent the operations of the bank from being suspended.

London, May 19th.—Tormentor won Oaks.

London, May 21st.—All powers agreed to Congress—first meeting twenty-fifth.

London, May 22d.—It is rumoured that Garibaldi is entrusted to raise a volunteer force in Italy to oppose Austria.

General Meade with American troops has been despatched to Eastport, Maine, to watch the Fenian movements of Federals.

(From Galle.)—Fenian vessel captured British schooner, and made descent on Island Great Mann (? *Grand Menan* in the Bay of Fundy.)

Shareholders Commercial Bank responsible for additional million.

Joint Stock Bank gives ten shillings to creditors of Hallett Ommanoy Company to carry on.

Bombay failures: Dr Divers sixty lacs, —Cursetjee Furdonjie one Crore—thirty.

The most important Europe news by the present Mail is as follows :—

(*From the Home News, 3d May.*)

The Franchise Bill has been carried in the House of Commons by a majority of 5. Ministers have not accepted this result as a defeat, and have announced their intention of proceeding with the Redistribution of Seats Bill, and the bills for Scotland and Ireland, on the 7th of May.

Prussia has demanded the disarmament of Saxony and Bavaria; and, replying to a pacific message from Austria, has refused to disarm herself until Austria abandons her preparations for the defence of Venetia. Saxony has refused the demand of Prussia. Austria has answered Prussia by proposing a gradual disarmament in Venetia, and requiring that the question of the Duchies should be submitted to the Diet.

France is said to be making military preparations in expectation of a war.

The Royal Commissioners, Mr Russell Gurney and Mr J. B. Maule, have returned from Jamaica. The next mail is expected to bring Sir H. Storks.

The United States government has seized a Fenian vessel laden with arms.

The American minister at Vienna has been instructed by his government to demand his passports should Austrian troops be embarked for Mexico, in which event the Austrian minister at Washington will receive his credentials.

It is stated that the Italian fleet had sailed for an unknown destination.

It is reported from Mexico that the French had suffered a defeat with great loss.

The news from Germany and Italy is more warlike. Prussia, Austria, and Italy are bringing up their armies to a war standard, and Austrian troops are concentrating on the Bohemian and Silesian frontiers. The country round Mantua has been inundated by Austrian engineers, and Peschiera and Legnano have been strengthened. Prince Frederick Charles is to take the chief command of the Prussian army.

The Emperor Napoleon, in a speech at Auxerre, has expressed detestation of the treaties of 1815. This has produced a feeling of dismay in France.

Volunteering is going forward with great enthusiasm in Italy. The National Guard have offered their services. General Prim is to have a command in the army. General Garibaldi has been called by royal decree to a command of twenty battalions.

Some of the small German States have declared their intention to join Austria in he event of war.

An attempt has been made to assassinate Count Bismarck, by a stepson of Karl Blind. The would-be assassin has since committed suicide.

The Fenians, who had collected along the New Brunswick frontier, with a view to the invasion of that province, have entirely dispersed. The Fenian movement in America is considered to have completely collapsed.

A great fire has occurred in Glasgow, resulting in an immense destruction of property.

The Vienna papers publish a telegram from Florence, alleging that an Italian attack upon Venetia will take place on the 16th May.

Venice is now closed to traffic from without. Twenty thousand Croats are assembled, in Dalmatia. The regiments of the frontier are concentrated at Pola.

NOTES ON JAPAN.

IV.

(*Continued.*)

As we have remarked on several previous occasions, one of the great charms of a Japanese landscape is its luxuriant vegetation, and in speaking of the Flora of Japan, so vast and so little explored is the subject that we can only give what must be taken as a very incomplete description. But one thing particularly strikes us when wandering in the charming woodlands of Japan which is the great similarity of a large number of the Botanical specimens we meet. The Bishop of Victoria remarks,—"as we ascended the hilly path-way in our mountainous excursion to the high land in the rear of the city, the common vegetables plants and weeds of an English roadside were visible in every direction. Daisies, buttercups, Scotch thistles, milk thistles, dandelions, sorrels, scentless blue violets, and not a few varieties of British ferns were strewn about our path. Roses, irises, rhododendrons peonies and camellias of every hue and party colour, peach blossoms, cherry blossoms and daffodils among garden flowers; pines, Scotch firs, spruces, larches and cedars among forest trees; and wheat, rye, barley, rape, mustard, clover, cinquefoil, vetches, turnips, and carrots among field crops, served to remind us of the similar agricultural crops and rural scenes of our fatherland." On the hill sides, especially in the neighbourhood of the temples very fine specimens of the forest trees are met with such the camphor tree (Laurus Camphora), numerous oaks especially the evergreen variety, and pines, while in the copses, the wax tree (Rhus Succedanium), the Azalea and Crylomeria Japonica are commonly found in abundance. The tea tree grows in abundance wild on the hills, and is of course, brought into cultivation in many places. Conifers are great favourites with the Japanese, and many of the roads owe their pleasant shade to the rows of Pinus densiflora and Massoniana, and Cryptomeria Japonica, which are planted on either side and allowed to grow to a great size. The fir, plane, and elm are common, and of great variety, but it would be impossible and unnecessary to occupy too much space on this important subject as it is one that is of itself almost inexhaustible. But before leaving it we must make some reference to the gardens, which are most carefully tended, and are laid out in a way calculated to make the most of a small space and we have often seen small plots of ground behind or by the side of a shop in the heart of the city a perfect picture of landscape gardening. Dwarf trees chiefly firs, and oranges are generally used in these gardens, and small temples and ponds are effectively placed to render it most picturesque, while trees with gnarled and knotted branches, exhibiting the appearance of extreme old age are seen only a few feet in height, and dwarf variegated bamboos and ferns as well as the Cycas Revoluta, and specimens of the pure Junifer Taxus, Rhapis Flatelliforniss and numerous others are scattered about In the vallies, rice, and the edible lily "arum esculentum" are extensively cultivated, and on the dry hill sides, sweet potatoes, maize, and buckwheat during the summer, but during the winter the low lands generally are allowed to lie fallow, and wheat barley and rape are planted in the other grounds. The vegetables cultivated are carrots, onions, turnips, and lily roots, ginger, yams and sweet potatoes, but it is found that English potatoes and other vegetables flourish well, and are easily procurable. The fruits are not paid much attention to, but pears, oranges, persimmions, and water melons are common and tolerably good. On the whole Japan may be looked on as a country whose fertility is of the most extraordinary kind producing not only many familiar varieties of plants, but even now large numbers of new species, so that to the Botanical collector a wide and comparatively new field is still open. Of the Fauna of Nagasaki our description is of necessity an imperfect one as so little is known of the interior. Wild fowl of many kinds including the Mandarin ducks, pheasants of both green and copper varieties are to be met with in the neighbourhood, the wild fowl at the entrance of the Harbour and at certain seasons on the marshy flats at its head where snipe are also to be found, and the pheasants occasionally on the hills near the settlement, but more frequently some miles further South near Cape Nomo. A visit to this latter place of course requires preparations for a few days absence, and even then unless "clever" dogs are taken, the covers are so thick as to render shooting difficult and finding the birds still more so. Grizzly black bears together with wild boars are it is said to be found in the interior, but large animals have very rarely been found near the town. In many shops in the city are sold large variety of zoological specimens in good condition and worth purchasing. Storks, red fallow deer, Mandarin ducks, doves, and pigeons of every variety of hue and plumage are most common in these places, each with its separate well kept cage, and here also we find the most beautiful of the pheasant tribe the gold and silver varieties. These are too well known to need any description, but they are almost equalled in beauty by the copper plumaged bird of the same species, which till recently has been such a rarity in Europe The brown fishing hawk so useful as a scavenger is common in the harbour, and it is strange to see how instinctively they avoid the newly arrived vessels while the upper yards of their older acquaintances, the vessels long in the harbour are occupied without hesitation. The varieties of the snake tribe are apparently much the same as in the same latitude of China, and are said not to be venomous. The famous Salamander long endowed by popular opinion with such extraordinary qualities is also a native of Japan, and is to be found for sale in ponds, and tubs in the same shops to which we have been referring. They cannot be called beautiful, and though undoubtedly a great curiosity are hardly such as one would give to ladies as a present, for being one of the water lizard species, neither its color, a dirty brown, nor its ugly shape with small eyes and a flat toad shaped head, recommend it to notice. In an entomological point of view Japan too is interesting, though new varieties around Nagasaki are somewhat rare, but butterflies of the "swallow tail" family are numerous, and an apparently new butterfly, a species of aptura, was also discovered by Mr Fortune. Those captured there generally resemble either the Chinese varieties such as Dynastes Dychotoma or closely assimulate with our own, but some new species of the stag beetles (Lucani) and Carabi, together with the rare Damaster Blaptoides have been obtained in the country. Land shells are not largely represented, but Helix Quesito (Deshayes) and Helix Japonica (Pfieffer) are to be found in several places.

The city of Nagasaki is one of the five Imperial cities, is of great antiquity, and has a native population of 70,000 souls. It is situated on the Eastern side of the Harbour of the same name at the upper or inner end of it, and follows the windings of the bay to a distance of about two miles, while it is backed by a range of steep hills, through which two or three vallies wind down to the narrow plain, on which it is built, and since the houses have in one or two places extended up these vallies its circumference is difficult to arrive at. It seems to be, how-

ilarity of a large number of specimens we meet. The oria remarks,—"as we as- y path-way in our moun- on to the high land in the y, the common vegetables eas of all English roadside every direction. Daisies, tch thistles, milk thistles, rels, scentless blue violets, arieties of British ferns were r path. Roses, irises, rho- onies and camellias of every colour, peach blossoms, and daffodils among garden Scotch firs, spruces, larches ng forest trees; and wheat, , mustard, clover, cinquefoil, s, and carrots among field o remind us of the similar ps and rural scenes of our n the hill sides, especially in ood of the temples very fine e forest trees are met with or tree (Laurus Camphora), especially the evergreen nes, while in the copses, the s Succadenium), the Azalea a Japonica are commonly ance. The tea tree grows wild on the hills, and is of t into cultivation in many rs are great favourites with and many of the roads owe shade to the rows of Pinus Massoniana, and Crypto- , which are planted on either red to grow to a great size. and elm are common, and of but it would be impossible y to occupy too much space ut subject as it is one that ost inexhaustible. But be- we must make some refer- dens, which are most care- and are laid out in a way make the most of a small have often seen small plots nd or by the side of a shop the city a perfect picture of ening. Dwarf trees chiefly es are generally used in these small temples and ponds are ced to render it most pic- le trees with gnarled and ches, exhibiting the appear- e old age are seen only a few and dwarf variegated bam- s as well as the Cycas Re ro- cimens of the pure Junifer Flatelliorniss and numerous tered about In the vallies, edible lily "arum esculen- nsively cultivated, and on the , sweet potatoes, maize, and ring the summer, but during low lands generally are al- allow, and wheat barley and ed in the other grounds. The ltivated are carrots, onions, lily roots, ginger, yams and s, but it is found that English other vegetables flourish well, procurable. The fruits are ch attention to, but pears, mmons, and water melons are tolerably good. On the whole looked on as a country whose the most extraordinary kind t only many familiar varieties even now large numbers of so that to the Botanical col- and comparatively new field Of the Fauna of Nagasaki our of necessity an imperfect one known of the interior. Wild kinds including the Manda- easants of both green and cop- are to be met with in the d, the wild fowl at the en- Harbour and at certain sea- harshy flats at its head where to be found, and the pheasants n the hills near the settlement, equently some miles further Cape Nomo. A visit to this f course requires preparations rs absence, and even then un- dogs are taken, the covers are render shooting difficult and birds still more so. Grizzly together with wild boars are it found in the interior, but large e very rarely been found near n many shops in the city are riety of zoological specimens in tion and worth purchasing. fallow deer, Mandarin ducks, pigeons of every variety of nage are most common in these with its separate well kept cage, e we find the most beautiful of tribe the gold and silver varie- are too well known to need any but they are almost equalled the copper plumaged bird of cies, which till recently has been in Europe The brown fishing ful as a scavenger is common. ur, and it is strange to see how they avoid the newly arrived the upper yards of their older es, the vessels long in the har- upied without hesitation. The the snake tribe are apparently me as in the same latitude of are said not to be venomous. Salamander long endowed by nion with such extraordinary also a native of Japan, and is to sale in ponds, and tubs in the o which we have been referring. t be called beautiful, and though y a great curiosity are hardly would give to ladies as a pre- eing one of the water lizard her its color, a dirty brown, nor ape with small eyes and a flat head, recommend it to notice. nological point of view Japan resting, though new varieties gasaki are somewhat rare, but of the "swallow tail" family us, and an apparently new bu- ecies of aptura, was also dis- Mr Fortune. Those captured ally resemble either the Chinese ch as Dynastes Dychotoma or mulate with our own, but some of the stag beetles (Lucani) and gether with the rare Damaster have been obtained in the coun- shells are not largely represent- ix Quœsito (Deshayes) and Helix Pfieffer) are to be found in seve-

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ever, about two miles in extreme length by about ¾ of a mile or a mile in extreme width. Like nearly all Japanese cities it does not present an imposing appearance in an architectural point of view and this arises from two causes; first the extremely simple nature of the buildings, and the absence of all enlivening colours, and secondly the monotonous similarity in their size, and appearance, which latter is added to by the absence of temples in the town itself, these places of worship except in a very few instances, lining the hill sides surrounding it. The majority of the houses are simply of wooden frame work closed at night by stout wooden shutters on the front and rear, and by day protected by paper covered frame-work, which run in grooves formed in the floor and cross beams, and which are also used in the interior for dividing the place into rooms. They are roofed with heavy grey tiles *ridged* to prevent leakage, and with the joints stopped by a very white species of mortar, which forms the only relief in looking over the mass of roofs; and generally have the floor raised about two feet from the ground. On this are placed the thick and soft mats; which form the chief article of furniture is indeed we might say almost the only one, for beyond a few cups and chopsticks, a small and very low table on which to rest them and a box containing wood ashes, and a few lumps of charcoal for pipe lighting, there is very little to be seen in a native house even of the better sort. They are generally two stories in height, and frequently have a very narrow balcony projecting in front of the upper story, but with the exception of the palace of the governor, which only differs from the commoner kinds, in having larger courtyards and rooms, and the celebrated tea houses where entertainments not always in strict accordance with European morals are held, there appears to be but one type of house in the city. Of course we mean in the better portions of it; in the poorer suburbs the houses though of the same material and interior fittings are only of one story and all open to the front, which is as before protected by shutters at night. The tea houses to which we have referred, and which form quite an institution in Japan are by far the finest in Nagasaki not only from their size, but from the neatness of the interior decorations of papered screens and finer mats, but though many are quite free from the general taint, and are only used for musical entertainments or feasts, by far the majority, however in one portion of the town, are given up to the lowest immorality. Whilst referring to this subject one of the peculiarities of the Japanese system of morality, or rather immorality, it will be as well to quote a passage from Kæmpfer who wrote the following article on the question 200 years ago, and which equally applies to the present day. He says:—

"The handsomest buildings belonging to the towns peoples are two streets all occupied by courtesans. The girls in these establishments, which abound throughout Japan are purchased of their parents when very young. The price varies in proportion to their beauty and the number of years agreed for, which is generally speaking ten or twenty more or less. They are very commodiously lodged in handsome apartments and great care is taken to teach them to dance, sing, play upon musical instruments, to write letters and in all other respects to make them as agreeable as possible. *The* older ones instruct the young ones, and these in their turn serve the older ones as their waiting maids. Those who make considerable improvement and for their beauty and agreeable behaviour are oftener sent for to the great advantage of their master, are also better accommodated in clothes and lodgings all at the expense of their lovers, who must pay so much the dearer for their favours . . . After having served their time if they are married they pass among the common people for honest women, the guilt of their past lives being by no means laid to their charge, but to that of their parents or relations, who sold them in their infancy for so scandalous a way of getting a livelihood before they were able to choose a more honest one. Besides as they are generally well bred that makes it less difficult for them to get husbands. The keepers of these houses on the contrary though possessed of never so plentiful estates are for ever denied admittance into honest company."

Of course they are not all of this kind, and there are many where simple feasts are given in very good Japanese style, and where with strange viands composed of varieties of fish, sea weed, &c., flavoured by piquant sauces, you can also have the attendance of minstrels who sing simple and notinharmonious songs accompanying themselves on a species of guitar They also dance in a peculiar measured way, but in this case the dances are most remarkable for their *time*, and the not ungraceful motions of the hands which seem to form the chief item in them, than for their beauty.

(To be continued.)

WE publish hereunder the latest surveys completed in these seas by H.M.S. "Rifleman," during the season 1865-66. Their importance is such that for the convenience of Commanders of merchant vessels we shall republish them in pamphlet form uniform with the hydrographic circulars. Copies can be had at our office. Price 25 cents each.

"RIFLEMAN'S" SURVEYS.

DESCRIPTION OF BANKS SURVEYED AND DANGERS FIXED IN THE CHINA SEA BY H. M. S. *RIFLEMAN*, 1865-6.

CHINA SEA, SHEETS 2 & 3.

THE following account of the *Rifleman's* work, during the season of 1865, when the Survey was in charge of Commander Ward, has been prepared by Mr Tizard, Master, R N., and Chief Assistant Surveyor.

THE NORTH DANGER is a coral reef 8½ miles long in a north-easterly and south-westerly direction and 4½ miles wide, having on its northwest side two sandy cays. The northeastern cay is ½ a mile long, ¼ of a mile broad, and 10 feet above H. W. level; the southwestern one is 15 feet above H. W. level but smaller than the other, being only 4 cable's lengths long, and 1½ cable's lengths wide.

Between these cays there is a passage one mile wide with from 4 to 9 fathoms in it which leads into the lagoon of the reef, where the water is from 20 to 25 fathoms deep.

Shoal water is found all round the edge of the danger, and there are heavy breakers over the coral awash at its northeast and southwest extremities. No soundings could be obtained close to the edge of the reef with upwards of 100 fathoms of line; but one sounding of 380 fathoms was obtained 1½ miles to the northeastward of the breakers on its northeast extremity. To the eastward no bottom could be obtained with 450 fathoms of line.

Each of the cays is covered with a coarse grass, and on the northeastern one there is a stunted tree which is in latitude 11° 28′ N. and longitude 114° 20¾′ E. The cays are visited by Chinese fishermen from Hainan, who collect Béche-de-mer, Turtle shell, &c., and also supply themselves with brackish water from a well dug by them in the centre of the northeastern one.

BOMBAY CASTLE, ORLEANA, JOHNSON and KINGSTON SHOALS were found to be patches on the edge of a large coral bank, which we have named the "RIFLEMAN BANK."

RIFLEMAN BANK extends from latitude 7° 31′ N. to latitude 7° 57′ N. and from longitude 111° 32′ E. to longitude 111° 45′ 30″ E. Shoal patches were found round its edges; but, with one exception, viz: a coral patch ½ a mile in extent, on its northern extremity, in latitude 7° 55′ 20″ N. and longitude 111° 42′ E., and on which there is only 11 feet, 4 fathoms was the least depth of water obtained.

This 11 feet patch is believed by us to be the same shoal as that seen by Capt. Cameron of the "Orleana", which he placed in latitude 7° 56′ N. longitude 111° 38′ E. and on which he obtained a cast of 8 feet. The 8 feet knoll, however, was not found by us, but it is quite possible it escaped our lead, as large isolated rocks frequently exist on coral reefs which are extremely difficult to find.

Heavy breakers mark the position of this patch in any but the finest weather.

In the centre of the Rifleman bank the soundings are from 20 to 40 fathoms, sand and coral; and outside its edges a few deep casts were obtained, varying from 300 to 600 fathoms.

Bombay Castle reef, which is placed on the Chart in latitude 7° 56′ N. longitude 111° 51′ E., is not mentioned in "Horsburgh," and we are not aware on whose authority it was placed on the chart. We sounded over its supposed position, but could obtain no bottom with upwards of 100 fathoms of line, nor could any sign of shoal water be seen from our mast head under most favourable circumstances, when on, and cruizing round, its supposed position: we are therefore of opinion that the "Bombay Castle" must have sighted the 11 feet patch on the Rifleman bank, as the latitude is nearly the same—the longitude differing 9 miles.

This error in longitude ceases to surprise us, after our discovery that a well known reef like the West London, which is frequently sighted by vessels working up and down the China Sea, and which is described by Captain Ross of the H. E. I. C. Ship *Investigator* was laid down 15 miles too far to the westward on the old Chart.

THE PRINCE CONSORT BANK, lying between the "Vanguard" and Prince of Wales' banks, was discovered by us when carrying a line of soundings from the North Danger to Singapore. It extends from latitude 7° 46′ N. to latitude 7° 58′ N. and from longitude 109° 55′ E. to longitude 110° 6′ E. No danger exists on it, the general soundings are from 30 to 50 fathoms, sand and coral, the least water found being a small coral patch of 10 fathoms.

THE CENTRAL LONDON REEF.—This important danger was discovered by us, whilst sounding between the East and West London reefs. It is a small coral patch awash, ½ a mile in extent, with a shallow lagoon inside the outer belt of coral, having a sandy cay on its south-west extremity, 60 or 70 yards in circumference, which is probably covered at H W. springs.

On its east side we found the remains of a wreck which had evidently been looted by Chinese junks, which frequent the reef in the slack of the north-east monsoon. Its centre is in latitude 8° 55′ 30″ N. and in longitude 112″ 20 E. This is by far the most dangerous reef we have yet surveyed, as it lies directly in the track of vessels working up and down the China sea. Being so small it is not marked by the great masses of breakers which readily point out the positions of the East and West London reefs. It has doubtless often been sighted by vessels beating against the monsoon; but has probably been mistaken for either the East or West London reefs.

Like all the dangers in the middle of the China sea that we have yet visited, deep water surrounds it, so that the lead is of no use in informing vessels of their proximity to this danger.

It is therefore necessary that ships, when near these reefs, should observe the greatest precaution; and on no account, stand towards them, with the sun shining a head, as it is almost impossible, to distinguish shoal water or breakers under these circumstances:—Frequently, in the "Rifleman," when in the vicinity of these dangers, with a mast-head-man aloft, whose eyesight has been sharpened by the promise of a reward, and, with an officer keeping a sharp look out in the top with a good telescope, the rocks have been distinguished from deck before they have been reported from aloft.

THE CUARTERON REEF, named after the Spaniard who discovered it, is a crescent reef, awash, the chord of which is 3 miles long in a W. by N. and E. by S. south direction; the curve of the crescent being to the southward. Its eastern extremity is in latitude 8° 50′ 54″ N., and longitude 112° 49′ 54″ E.

This reef is steeper to, than any we have yet visited, for although deep water is found close to all of them, still we had been hitherto always able to find some slope from the rocks awash, where, at any rate we could anchor with safety for a short period, to enable us to fix the position accurately; here, however, although we let go the anchor in 5 fathoms, with the jib-boom over the rocks awash, so steep to was the reef, that the anchor rolled down the incline, the cable running out to the clinch.

This danger is, however, so far inside the edge of the reefs, that in our opinion no vessel should ever venture to sight it.

THE EAST LONDON REEF.—Which was sighted and approximately fixed by us in July, 1864, is 7 miles long in an East and West direction, and from 1 to 2 miles wide. Its east end is in latitude 8° 49′ 38″ N. and in longtitude 112° 37′ 26″ E.

The coral round its edges encloses a lagoon, having from 4 to 8 fathoms in it; no entrance into the Lagoon, however, could be discovered, and there are apparently numerous coral patches inside.

The sea breaks heavily on this reef, and on its western extremity are one or two rocks which seldom cover. No soundings could be obtained, one mile from where the coral dries, with 100 fathoms of line, or with 500 fathoms of line 2 miles North of it.

GILLIES SHOAL, which was ineffectually searched for in 1864, was again sounded over, but no trace of shoal water was observed, and the depth was 800 fathoms, when on its position.

RUBY SHOAL was as likewise ineffectually searched for in 1864, and although its supposed position was again sounded over last year (1865), nothing was seen which could lead to the supposition that there was a rock in the vicinity.

GENERAL REMARKS.—The *Rifleman* left Hongkong on the 17th March, 1865, and proceeded to the North Danger. We completed the survey of this reef by the end of March, and were on the point of starting for the Trident shoal, when the screw shaft broke outside the stern, and we had to make the best of our way to Singapore to get it repaired.

Whilst surveying the North Danger we experienced fine weather, although we had an occasional strong north-easterly breeze. During the passage to Singapore we had nothing but light North-easterly breezes and calms.

We again left for the reefs on the 27th May, and commenced the survey of the Rifleman bank on the 1st of June. After completing this survey, we returned to Labuan for Coals, and left again for the Prince Consort bank, which we completed in a fortnight, and then pushed on for the London reefs.

Whilst engaged sounding round, and between these dangers, we discovered the "Central London" reef, and fixed the position of the "Cuarteron;" but the weather, which had been a constant succession of heavy squalls, accompanied with rain, since the middle of June, now, (the end of August) became so bad, that we were twice blown from our anchorage under the lee of the breakers on the East London reef, and had to abandon the prosecution of the survey of the western edges, until the commencement of the next fine season.

CURRENTS.—Whilst at anchor amongst the reefs, careful observations were taken, of the set of the currents, and we found, as last year, that 16 out of the 24 hours, they invariably set to windward, generally with the greatest force when the monsoon was strongest.

THE examination of the various positions ascribed to the St Esprit Shoal, was carried out in May last, in H.M. Gunboat *Dove*, temporary Tender to H.M.S. *Rifleman*, whilst the latter vessel was fitting out. The following is the result:—

THE ST. ESPRIT SHOAL the centre of which is in lat. 19.33 N., long., 113° 2′ E., is a coral patch 2½ miles in extent East and West, and 1½ miles North and South; the general depths upon it are 9 fathoms, the least water being 7 fathoms; near it are 60 to 80 fathoms.

The *Dove* remained at anchor upon this shoal for two days, on both of which excellent observations were obtained for determining its position. Captain Ross, of the *Discovery*, who passed over the shoal in 1813, placed it about 5 miles to the south-eastward, and Monsieur D'Apres 19 miles to the westward of the position given above. D'Apres position was well sounded over, and regular depths of 95 to 105 fathoms obtained. The Asseviedo's account placed the shoal in lat. 19° 6′ N., long., 113° 4′ E., but no shoal could be discovered there either, nor could bottom be obtained with 200 fathoms of line. The *Dove* also sounded over the position of the discolored water seen from the Althea in 1806,—lat., 19° 36′ N., long., 112° 17′ E.—but regular depths of 65 to 70 fathoms were found in that locality.

The shoal is described in Horsburgh as being "18 miles in diameter, with 9 to 15 fathoms on its southern part and on the northern part there are rocks even with the water's edge;" but no such dangerous shoal exists near any of the above localities, all of which were sounded over under circumstances extremely favourable for observing the sea topping or breaking over dangerous patches had any such existed.

The discovery of the shoal was, however attended by a somewhat singular circumstance, which it may not be out of place to mention here. When engaged upon the search an officer reported a breaker upon the port bow, and upon looking in that direction, through double glasses, the exact appearance of a large wave breaking over a shoal patch was twice distinctly seen about 2 miles off. The ships' course was altered for the spot, but no more was seen of the breaker. However, the shoal was shortly found near where the breaker had been seen. Later in the day, whilst sounding over the shoal, a large whale was observed close to us, and which, as it dashed through the water, presented exactly the appearance of a heavy breaker, precisely as it had seemed to be in the morning. The following day, the ship being anchored on the shoal, the whale was seen near us attacked by a thrasher, and the fight was watched from the ship for nearly two hours, but the whale remained always near the same spot.

Now is it not very possible that the report of rocks awash on the St. Esprit Shoal, as well as other reports of dangers of a like nature which examination has not verified, may have arisen from a similar cause? The appearance of a breaker was so perfect, that we could not but believe that there must really be a danger there, and we were glad to see the phenomenon so satisfactorily disposed of.

HELEN SHOAL is a small coral patch 1¼ miles in length E.N.E. and W.S.W. and a mile wide; its centre is in lat. 19° 12′ N., long. 113° 53′ 39″ N. The least water upon it is 6½ fathoms, and the general depths 8 or 9 fathoms; around it there is no bottom with 100 fathoms.

GENERAL REMARKS.—The *Dove* left Hongkong on the 25th of April, and experienced strong easterly and north-easterly breezes until the 4th of May, when the wind shifted to the southward. In a few days it shifted again to the north-eastward, and continued to blow from that quarter until the 15th May, the date of the *Dove's* return to Hongkong.

The strong ripplings on the St Esprit Shoal, mentioned by Ross, were not seen by us, although we remained at anchor on the shoal nearly two days. Strong ripplings were, however, occasionally seen during our search over the various positions ascribed to the shoal, but these on examination appeared to be mere current ripplings, the water being as deep there as elsewhere.

The current was found to set generally to leeward.

JNO. WM. REED,
Master in Command, and in charge of China Sea Survey.

H. M.'s Ship *Rifleman*,
Hongkong, 8th June, 1866.

From the "Evening Mail.")

IN our last number of the *China Mail* we commented upon, and protested against, the principles enunciated by the *Daily Press* respecting the action lately taken by Sir Rutherford Alcock in the matter of navigating the Yangtze in foreign owned steamers. In yesterday's issue our contemporary again reverts to the matter and we propose to make a few remarks on the line of argument he has taken up.

One of the first, and to the casual reader most unjust paragraphs in his article is that in which Sir R. Alcock is supposed, by inference, to have in effect refused the request of the mercantile community because they claimed the privilege as a right and not as a favor.

Our contemporary remarks that,

"Sir R. Alcock says he observes that the writers of the letter he received claim this privilege, not as a favor but as a right. Then he proceeds to point out why in his opinion the merchants do not possess the right, leaving it to be inferred that if it had been asked as a favor he might have granted or procured the granting of it."

A more unfair deduction from what Sir R. Alcock really did say could hardly be put on record. Let us see how such an idea would work in private life. A demands of B a sum of money "as a right." B refuses it on the score that A has no claim to it and, following the *Daily Press* reasoning, because he points out to A that his demand as a "right" is preposterous, he leaves the public to infer that had A requested the money as a favor he would have received it. Sir R. Alcock points out in the clearest way that his reasons for refusing to meet the views of the mercantile community—views which in our opinion are perfectly reasonable,—were simply because he would not be guilty of a breach of international faith.

The "useful and innocent practice" spoken of by *Daily Press* is "innocent" only so long as it is compatible with a regard for our own word. The following paragraph in his article affords perhaps in a few lines the best insight into the opinions which have guided the writer, which can be gained. It is ingeniously put, more especially the sentence in which (by implication) he sympathises with the much maligned British merchant.

"In this matter of the small steamers in the silk districts Sir R. Alcock has at his back specious arguments concerning the interpretation of treaty clauses, a ready appeal to international good faith, which we, who are so anxious to teach the Chinese political morality, should be so careful to observe, and that pretence of being governed by pure and honorable motives, in contradistinction to the prevailing love of gain which animates the merchant, and which diplomatists in the east so eagerly arrogate to themselves."

If when a man foolishly makes an engagement with another, the latter may be accused of "speciousness" in demanding its fulfilment, no bargain, injurious to the interest of one or other of the contracting parties, could well be carried out. "The grovelling love of gain" which he supposes to be invariably attributed to the merchant answers well as the antithesis to the "pure and honorable motives" of which our diplomatists are supposed to make a "pretence" of possessing. For our own part we conceive the British Merchant to be, as a rule, actuated by as high motives as the rest of his fellow creatures. Black sheep are doubtless to be found amongst the mercantile community, as "pretence" may occasionally be found amongst the Diplomatic and Consular agents of Great Britain, but the sneer applies no more to the officials for whom it is intended than to the merchants whose characters are as erroneously supposed to be traduced.

On one other point we would also touch. In the former article which appeared in our contemporary the very curious query was put, "What signified the fact of whether the little steamers alluded to were under Chinese or Foreign flags? Has then our contemporary forgotten the famous *Arrow* lorcha case? Is he willing to own for his own flag the yellow bordered dragon pendant or the elegant yellow and green of the Anglo Chinese marrine? Furthermore can he be so astonishingly ignorant of the benefit conferred by the legal power to hoist at the peak a flag containing red blue and white instead of the afores aid yellow and green? We cannot believe this and therefore attribute his question to a general desire to express sympathy with the mercantile community in a question affecting their pockets, untempered by a consideration of what the question implied.

None more than ourselves advocate more strenuously the reconstruction of the Treaty while our readers may remember that our contemporary's remarks respecting some due representation of the interests of China residents in Parliament were anticipated by us, although we frankly confess he has treated that part of the question in a more practical manner than ourselves.

THE QUEEN'S SHILLING.

(From All the Year Round.)

(From the Gosport Times April 13.)

[Written by a soldier in Winchester Barracks, for which, it is reported, the author is under arrest.]

I made the acquaintance of the writer of the following narrative a few weeks after he enlisted. Business had called me to Cannontown, and the recruit rendered me signal service in bringing that business to a satisfactory conclusion. We subsequently spent the afternoon together, my new acquaintance accompanying me to the smoking-room of my hotel, and favouring me with his experience of, and opinions on, a military life. Frankly admitting himself to be "fond of change," he made no secret either of his distaste for the army or his dislike for its restrictions. That a uniform coat should render its wearer ineligible for "the best room" in an inn, that publicans do not pay the same respect to private soldiers as to private gentlemen, that early hours are compulsory, and that liberty of action is curtailed, seemed to be the social grievances weighing most heavily on my friend. We conversed, however, on many other subjects, and I learned several particulars concerning his career before he "took the shilling" which I have been at the pains to verify. Walking together from the hotel to the Cannontown railway station, I suggested that he should put on paper the facts and incidents he had just told me. He agreed readily and after impressing upon him that a plain unvarnished statement, without any attempt at fine writing, would be most acceptable, we shook hands on the platform, not, I am pleased to know, without mutual satisfaction at having met. A few days later I received, by bookpost, the following narrative the substantial accuracy of which I am ready to vouch for, and which I now give to the reader in the recruit's own words.

I enlisted, not like some, on the spur of the moment, but after due deliberation. I counted the cost, and found I could hardly lose by doing so, and after I had thought about it a few days, one wet miserable morning (the 17th of January, I believe), in the Free Reading-room at Westminster, I told a friend what I intended to do. My friend, who knew a little about the service, having been in it six years, advised me to go into the regiment he had got discharged from. He grew eloquent about the advantages to be derived from "the service," and I forthwith went. This friend, I must mention, was not entirely so disinterested as it would appear. One would think a man counselling so wisely would be doing it for my good, but he knew that if he could get me enlisted it would be five shillings in his pocket, and as we were both in the last stage of hard-upishness, this seemed a magnificent sum. On our way to Charles-street, Westminster, the rendezvous of recruits and recruiting-sergeants, we met a sergeant of the Royal Buffs, and he said,

"Well, my man, want to join?"

Yes," I replied, "but I want the sergeant of the 63rd. This companion of mine says that is a good corps to join."

The sergeant said, "Tut, tut, man, 63rd a good regiment! Tell you, there can't be anything better than the Royal Buffs—good officers, good food, good pay, pass up to London every month, and one pound bounty." The friend, not caring, I could see, which I went in, acquiesced in the sergeant's remarks, and we repaired to a public house and had a pot of "half-and-half," and in a short time the sergeant measured the breadth of my chest, and "took stock" generally. He appeared satisfied, and after saying "You agree to serve the Queen for ten years," slipped a shilling into my hand, and motioned to me to accompany him. I did so, and on arriving at a place in Delahay-street, got into a very large bath full of plenty of the very dirtiest water. I conscientiously declare no casual wards ever had anything to equal this water. It had no "mutton broth" appearance—quite black, with a skimming of dirty lather on the top. Having plunged into this, we (there were a few besides me) went into the surgeon's office, there to await examination. I stayed nearly two hours before my turn came. There were, besides me I should think about thirty all together when I went in, and more were constantly arriving. A man came into the ante-room where we were, and shouted for "the next," and if the individual he wanted was not undressed and all ready, he cursed the man, and then cursed the sergeant who had brought him. At length my turn came. I was not undressed, and this man enquired if I was asleep, and if I expected to be undressed by next summer. I soon replied that I was ready. Through a double rank of sergeants of every regiment in the service, perfectly naked, I went into the doctor's room.

The doctor was sitting at a table writing, and did not look round. The man shouted my name, and I suppose the doctor was noting down my age, calling, height, and so forth. The man during this time was giving him my height, &c. The doctor presently looked up, and told me to hop across the room on the left leg and to come back on the right in the same manner. I also jumped over a chair, drew a long breath while the doctor hearkened at my left breast through a small tube, and the examination was ended. He said nothing when I went out, but by the time I was dressed the ill-tempered man, seeing the sergeant standing, said, "What are you standing there for, Clark? Get out of this; your man's passed!"

I received, on getting out, fourteenpence-halfpenny, being that day's pay. The day I enlisted was on a Wednesday, and we did not join the depot until Saturday. There were about one hundred and fifty recruits at this time at the public-house in Charles-street, all waiting to join their respective regiments. All these slept at this house. The house looks small in front, but they have several large rooms at the back, each of which contains fifteen or twenty beds, and is fitted up to resemble a barrack room. The recruits were of all classes, all trades, and from every part of England, Ireland, and Scotland. Some of them were only sent that day from places in the north of England, and had never been in London before. None that I conversed with acknowledged that the pure love of being a soldier had actuated them to enlist. It was in every case destitution. I met with the same answer when I questioned those in barracks. Not one in twenty ever enlist but because they see nothing but starvation staring them in the face.

The next morning after enlistment I went before the adjutant. I don't know his name, as his signature could not be made out, except by the initiated. The morning after I went before the colonel, and the next morning I was sent to Cannontown. I must not forget going on the Friday afternoon before the magistrate at Westminster to be sworn in. The magistrate signed his name, certainly, saying that so and so had sworn "before me," but I never saw him. His clerk did it all. One recruit with me was telling the sergeant who accompanied us to the police-office that he would get on well in the cavalry (the corps he had joined), as he had served in a similar capacity in the late war in America.

Sergeant Blue, of the Dragoon Guards, eyed him with contempt. "America, eh? What sort of animals had they over there?"

The recruit said, "Very good," and then a pause. He added, "Not perhaps so good as yours—the fact was, we had mules."

"Mules! oh, crickey, shouldn't I have liked to have seen 'em charge! Why, the dragoons would double them up—say, like that," said the sergeant cracking his fingers.

Sergeant Blue was particularly tickled at the idea of mules making "a charge," and roared with laughter.

I got very tired of Charles-street before Saturday morning. Fourteenpence-halfpenny a day was not much—scarcely enough to buy food with. I had only been three days, and how much more wearied must some of the recruits have been who were there three weeks! Some of them actually had been that time, and they complained of it, and justly too. All, however, were in good spirits and anticipating good things in their regiments with a simplicity I have often laughed at since. Another thing I got tired of was the endless "going before" this person and that. I had not done yet, though. On the Saturday morning we were awoke at seven o'clock and met our guide, Staff-Sergeant Merry. There were seven of us in all, three for Cannontown, and the remainder for Ireland. We stayed just over London Bridge in a coffee-house for breakfast, and during that time the sergeant had an animated argument with the Coffee-house-keeper about the Jamaica affair. Sergeant Merry maintained that Governor Eyre was an angel, and that the Morning Planet was all wrong in supposing that Gordon was murdered.

"I tell you what," continued the sergeant, "there are a lot of people who are never so happy as when crying down the English and applauding everything un-English, and the Morning Planet is their mouthpiece." The Coffeehouse-keeper as stoutly defended the other side, and praised John Bright, and cursed everybody who disagreed with the honourable member for Birmingham. Sergeant Merry got quite excited, and entered so fully into the argument as to get up from his coffee and nearly approach his antagonist, putting an extra stress upon every word by a loud thump on the table.

The time for starting arrived very quickly, and all the way to the station the sergeant anathematised those who criticised Governor Eyre, and said *he* knew what the blacks were.

A soldier can always travel second-class with a thirdclass fare, and so we all got comfortably seated on leather. The sergeant, in going down the line, explained the several places. "That's Campwell—three miles from here; this is Drillwell; and this is Cannontown. I have told a person to come for you."

The three of us got out, and were met by a little lance-corporal, who conducted us to the barracks. On getting into the gate, a big fat woman shouted out, "Hallo, three more 'quids!'" She alluded to our each getting one sovereign as bounty-money, and was, perhaps, expressing the delight she would feel at assisting us to spend it. A lot of men, each looking very dirty, were standing at the entrance to the north door of the barracks with boxes in their hands, two and two together, and they each dropped their boxes and inspected us from head to foot, at the same time making remarks on our personal appearance. These men were on what is called "coal fatigue," which I got a practical knowledge of on the succeeding Saturday. A little way up the passage the corporal stopped at a door (the general orderly-room), and spoke to a soldier-like man as to where we should be put. We were then passed on up another pair of stairs, and saw the colour-sergeant of our company, who again passed us into Sergeant Brownlow's hands, who took us into a room, and announced, in a very high voice, as "Here's another, Slatie;" then, turning to me, he said, "This will be your bed." The person addressed as "Slatie" was busy brushing some belts and smoking at a short pipe. He appeared rather shy, but suddenly, as if recollecting something, said, "Oh! you'll want your belts cleaning, and I'll do them for you—I have done a good many recruits."

I replied that I should be happy to give him the job, if he wanted it.

"Oh yes; it is the custom for old soldiers to clean recruits' belts. When they come out of stores they're very dirty."

A young man was in the room acting as "orderly man," and he appeared very busy. Getting up a form endways he brushed away and ssssh'd just like an ostler; he also managed to keep a respectable distance from the leg of the form exactly as an ostler would from the hind leg of a horse. The barrack-room contained eight beds; over the beds are innumerable straps, belts, pouches, &c., and higher above a shelf runs around where you can place coats, &c.; just above the bed a knapsack is placed with a top-coat, mess tin, and shako. The whole place—so much leather!—looks like a stable, although, of course, much more comfortable; a table and four forms, scrupulously clean, occupy the centre of the room. Sergeant Brownlow came in after a short time and asked me questions about the recruiting-sergeant. I told him Shane had enlisted me.

"Ah! Shane, he's getting on well—pretty well; but nothing like me. Why, when I was up there during the Crimean war, I used to get half-a-dozen a day."

Sergeant Brownlow had a habit of singing after speaking, and he concluded with

a grand burst from Trovatore, "Ah che la morte" it was. He then informed me that he had made one of the company at the late garrison theatricals, and commenced to give me specimens of his elocution. I did not think them very good, but perhaps that might be ignorance. At least he pronounced *question* "questing," and other slight mistakes of the same kind. Then, as I was hungry and thirsty, I enquired where I might get something to drink, and one of the "mess" showed me the canteen, where I indulged in a pint of beer. The canteen is kept in order by a sergeant and a corporal of the brigade, and has for its president a captain. They sell beer (but no spirits), butter, pomade (an article extensively used), and other small things required by a soldier. Any profit arising from this sale is divided among the whole garrison, and thus every man may be said to get a profit upon what he buys. The receipts are about six hundred and fifty pounds a month. No civilians are allowed to buy anything. The expenditure is much less, but I forget the exact sum. A large taproom is near, with tables and forms, and they thus endeavour to provide against the soldier going into the town and getting into bad company. The canteen supplies excellent porter at threepence-halfpenny a quart, and everything in like reasonable proportion. It is never opened until eleven o'clock in the forenoon, and is closed at half-past eight in the evening. Beer and tobacco being so very near to the soldier is, no doubt, a great boon, but, after thinking about it, and having every opportunity of observing the canteens, I think the selling of beer is an evil rather than a favour. The soldier can perform any work he may have to do in the daytime without beer. The supporters would say, "But he will go out and spend what he saves in the evening." This is contrary to my experience, and I well know I should myself have been a little better if that place had been a little further away. At every turning you will hear one saying to the other, "Now Tom, Harry, or Dick, what are you going 'to stand?'" If the canteens were away, "standing" would be done away with. The soldier receives his pay* (fivepence a day) usually about twelve o'clock, and he immediately spends it in a "pot o' fours" and a pennyworth of tobacco. That sum he would have in his pocket, and it cannot be held that he would necessarily spend it in the evening. Dinner came at a quarter to one o'clock consisting of one pint of soup, half a pound of meat, and plenty of potatoes, boiled with the skins on, and looking very dirty. This, however, to me was a sumptuous banquet, and I enjoyed it accordingly. The next day, I may mention, was "a bake;" that is, the same amount of meat baked with a quantity of potatoes. It is always a bake one day and a boil the next. I much prefer a boil, however. They were all recruits in the room I was put in, except "Slatie," who was acting corporal, and in charge. A good deal of cutting and carving, and a proportionate amount of swearing, accompanied the dinner, as it always does; some cursing the cook for underdoing the meat, while others said they would like to put the baker into a hot place. I got quite at home during the afternoon, and as I was thinly clad, the acting corporal lent me a pair of trousers and boots.

At four o'clock the tea horn goes, and each man has doled out to him half a pound of bread and one pint of tea—none of your Gray's Inn-road tea here, I can assure you, but really good tea. I must object to the tea coming so close after the dinner; you feel to have no appetite for it. This is the last meal, and you have to remain now until the next morning at eight o'clock, just sixteen hours; however, there is generally a little "roote" (bread) left, and you can have what the soldiers call a "snack" just before going to bed. After tea, a young man, seeing me standing about, inquired with great kindness if I would like to "see about" a little at the same time saying he knew what it was when he came down a recruit. I gladly assented, and we went first to the reading-room. The reading-room is a large room with a good fire, and well lighted; it is supplied with some of the daily and local newspapers—the papers treating on military affairs, the *Illustrated London News* and *Illustrated Times*, *Punch*, &c., besides the *British Workman*, and one or two of that class; no "monthlies," except some old numbers of *Temple Bar*, *Cornhill*, and the *National Magazine*, are taken. Altogether, it is a very nice room, and well frequented, and the payment required for this and the library is only twopence-halfpenny per month. The soldiers smoke and talk in it and none of the prohibitions seen in other reading-rooms are adopted here. The library contains a goodly number of books, mostly relating to military affairs, and is open every day. It is very strange that no catalogue should have been compiled of the books; everyone runs about, creating endless confusion, and selects which book he wants from the shelves and takes it to the sergeant in charge, who notes the title in a book used for that purpose. The "game room" close by contains three bagatelle-tables, several sets of dominoes, and draughts. Many appear to enjoy themselves here, particularly the little buglers. After having seen all these I went back, and Slatie was preparing to escort a young recruit, who had that day received his bounty, into the town. Slatie had cleaned his belts also, and of course the recruit was expected to "stand." I must confess that Slatie came in rather "tight," and bullied us all, and commanded right and left. A man in his position has unlimited power; that one stripe on his arm gives him perfect authority, and, if his word be not implicitly obeyed, he can have you taken to the guard-room, and will probably get you punished heavily. "The first duty of a soldier is obedience," and this is enforced every day, and every soldier will admit, that were the commands of your superior officers disobeyed, and were discipline in the army to relax, it would, in their own words, "go to the devil."

The Sunday passed tamely enough, as I could not go out, and was all day long moping about the barrack-room. The "roust," as they call it, goes at half-past six o'clock in the morning, when all are to get out of bed; the room is then swept, the fire lighted, and the forms and tables well scrubbed. At eight, breakfast (same as tea). During breakfast the orderly officer of the day comes round; "attention" is given by him who accompanies him, and he just walks by without stopping, and says, "Any complaints?" The orderly man of the day says, "No complaints, sir." I have never heard any complaints made to an officer about anything, and I really don't see how they could be; he walks too quickly past. One day a soldier happened to look at the orderly officer when he said, "Any complaints?" The officer said, very severely, "Look to your front, sir!" Very exact that. On the Monday morning I had to go before the doctor of the deppt for his examination at nine o'clock. A corporal took four, besides me, to the hospital, and, after waiting a long time, we were ushered in to the doctor, a fat, pleasant looking gentleman, with a marked lisp when he spoke. He attentively examined us all, telling one of our company that he moved like a crab, and affixed his signature to the number. The next morning we went before the colonel commanding the garrison. We stood in the orderly room amid a crowd of non-commissioned officers, who appeared to have nothing better to do than to salute the officers right and left, who were constantly coming in and going out. The sergeant major was very conspicuous, giving the word of command to several luckless defaulters who were going before the colonel to receive their share of punishment. "To the right face!" Quick march!" "Take off yer hat!" were constantly the words in the sergeant-major's mouth as he ushered each of the defaulters into the room. The adjutant, a most gentlemanly man, flitted about here and there, giving directions and Sergeant Brownlow, I quickly saw, standing smiling at everything, and looking as if he would like to sing. In a short time after the business on hand had been disposed of, the colonel came into the room, and, addressing Sergeant Brownlow, wanted to know what business he had there. The said sergeant explained that he came to measure the recruits, and said he understood it well, as added the sergeant, with respectful pride, "I've been on the recruiting service;" so the colonel allowed him to proceed. After being measured the colonel signed *his* name, and after going before two doctors, two colonels, and one adjutant, we were pronounced fit for her Majesty's service. The colonel is a strict disciplinarian, but a nice-looking man; he has served with distinction in the Crimea, and got wounded there; he is a Scotchman, and will not tolerate lax movements in the service. That morning I got my clothes, but they needed some slight alterations; they were ready for putting on in the evening, however. I don't think I should have got them so soon, only I bribed the tailor who altered them with a pot of beer, which I just remember I never paid. No, I had unfortunately "no change" at the time, and I have never been lucky enough to meet him since! As soon as I was dressed I tapped at the colour-sergeant's door and told him I was dressed, and received one pound. What a magnificent sum! He warned me gently to mind getting intoxicated, and after this I signed my name as a receipt. The colour sergeant is decidedly the nicest-looking man I have yet found—so kind and so agreeable, I think it a real pleasure to obey that man's orders; he is quite a gentleman.

Having got my bounty, Slatie suggested that I should air my clothes, and that he should show me about. We accordingly went out. I shall not forget how tightly around me my clothes fit, and how the stock round my neck cut my chin. I cut the latter article down, though, next day, full half an inch, and have since enjoyed freedom about the neck. The gloves I wore (I have rather small hands) dingled-dangled about as if I had a pair of stockings on. You are obliged to have chin-strap down, and gloves on in the streets, or else you stand a chance of being taken before the colonel for not being dressed. I have occasionally, when going out, forgotten to have the leather over the face, but the corporal at the gate immediately reminded me of it, by "Shin-strap down, you!" Cannontown contains a great many public-houses, and while we were sitting in one of these, Slatie, with the greatest confidence, told me how much he was liked in the depôt, and that not a more honourable man than himself could be found—in fact, he paid everything that he borrowed—everything, and would I be kind enough to lend him, as he had something to pay that evening the sum of three-and-sixpence? I lent it him, thinking, of course, that such an honourable man as he would be sure to pay his debts, but am obliged to confess that Slatie has forgotten to pay it, and I believe his memory will be always bad about money affairs.

The next morning I went on parade for the first time. The colour-sergeant examined us to see if we were perfectly clean, and I was pronounced dirty; that is, I had a little speck of dirt on my coat, which would have passed unobserved by nineteen out of twenty persons. The least spot of dirt on a coat or trowsers is sufficient to give you two or three days' extra drill, but, as I was a young recruit, I was simply cautioned, and then sent away to the squad which I should be learnt the drill in. A corporal with several medals, who had once been a sergeant, but had got reduced through drunkenness, was our instructor, and learnt us the "stand at ease" first. He was a little short-tempered, but after I had seen him some time, I began to like him after all. I had an awkward way of protruding my stomach out, thinking that was the best way to look the soldier, but a few admonitory smacks with a small stick made me keep it out of sight more.

"Keep that stomach in, and turn the palms of your hands out, Forester," were the constant words. "Now," said the corporal, "at the last sound of the word "Ease," you turn your hands so, and when I give the word "Two," you bring them down smartly, the right hand sliding over the back of the left, like this. Look up, man—look up. This ground has been searched, many's the time, and I don't think you'll find anything now." Then, after a short pause: "Now look—look at that dashed fool of a man there actually putting his leg to the front!"

Of course some immediately did look round, when the corporal got on to them.

"Now, Jones, *will* you look to your front, and not be spitting and grinning in the ranks like a baboon? And if you don't shut that mouth, I'll shove this stick down your throat."

And so the corporal went on until we got a little sharper. The third morning after I had got my clothes, I notified my intention to "go sick." I had, from wearing a bad pair of boots, got a sore on my large toe, and this pained me more than I could bear. I therefore determined to be off drill until I got better and could walk well. The hospital is situated in an enclosed piece of ground opposite the north side of the barracks. I waited, as usual, a long time for the doctor, and was at last set down to go into the hospital by the fat doctor. I also had a dose of medicine, which made me feel much worse than I was before. A bath, and dressed in the hospital dress, I went upstairs and contemplated myself in the looking glass. I was dressed in a blue over-coat, a blue waistcoat, and blue trousers, and had on an immense white nightcap, apparently knit in wool. If I was not ill before, I looked so now. I was put upon spoon diet, which means soup and tea, but after a time I got "roast chop,, diet, which is much better, consisting of chops for dinner, and a liberal allowance for breakfast and tea. There is a reading-room attached to the hospital, in which you can read a few old numbers of *Cornhill*, &c. Very few people in the hospital (which will accommodate one hundred) were really ill. Ninety per cent, were there through their own fault. An old clergyman used to come nearly every day and speak to us in the most kind manner as if he had never seen us before that very day; he made enquiries what complaint we were labouring under, and when we came in. Each ward contains from eight to ten patients, and has an orderly attached to it. The orderly man is expected to attend to the patients, but the orderly with us seldom did that. He was a most sullen fellow, and nearly always drunk. The doctor comes round every morning and examines each patient. When one is ready to be discharged from the hospital he signs a paper, and the man forthwith goes out. The second morning I was in, and when I very imperfectly understood the regulations, the sergeant of the hospital came into the ward and asked if any one of us had got a pipe. I immediately said I had, and gave him it. He told me I must expect to be made a prisoner for having one in my possession, and I was taken to the guard-room afterwards; but this I will explain. The patients in my room were all very quiet, except one, who was an Irishman, and a rabid "Fenian. I used to try to convince this man that Fenianism would collapse shortly, but he argued stoutly that he would live to see the day when the Fenians would bombard London, and be a free and independent people, with The O'Donoghue as their president. The doctor discharged me after being a fortnight in the hospital, and I was taken, when I went out, to the guard-room, "for having, contrary to orders, a pipe in my possession." The guardroom is a small dungeon-like place, with a board for a bed, and into this I was shoved by the non-commissioned officer on guard there. Four persons were there when I got in; three for drunkenness, and the fourth for desertion, and all were singing quite merrily. I had not been here above an hour before I was fetched out by the colour-sergeant of our company, who took me before Captain Moucher. I was conducted into his presence by two sentinels with fixed bayonets. The captain was seated enjoying a pipe, while a companion of his was warming his back before the fire. The captain read the charge, and the colour-sergeant told him I was quite new, and therefore did not understand orders, on which he discharged me. He said, "I shall discharge you, and give an admonishment." But I heard no "admonishment" beyond the words I have written. On coming out, the sentinels were ordered to fix bayonets, and I was free.

That night I was put into another room, exactly similar to the other in appearance and the next day I performed "orderly man." "Orderly man" has to see that all provisions are on the table. He also washes all dishes, and keeps the room in order. If an officer coming round finds the room dirty, the orderly man is the person who is accounted warrantable. The soldiers in this room were very good, and showed me how to do it. An acting corporal was in charge, a taciturn sort of man who never opens his lips except when absolutely required to do so. A warm-hearted Welshman, named Evans, has been the man whom I have always looked to for helping me out of my little failings, and well he has done it, too. Another man named Jones (a Welshman also), occupies a bed. He is a pioneer, and one day refused to obey the acting corporal's commands that he should assist to sweep the room. He was forthwith "lagged," *i.e.* taken to the guard-room and the next morning, on being brought before the colonel, was sentenced to two days cells. The garrison cells are situated near the gymnasium, and the prisoners do short-drill, stonebreaking, and other work of a like nature. The greatest punishment, however, is having all their hair cut off short. Every prisoner, no matter how short his incarceration, has all his hair clipped as short as possible. This is decidedly the greatest punishment they could inflict upon any one, and much too severe. I have heard of many a one who has has got this punishment for slight disobedience desert from the army because they were ashamed to show themselves before their comrades. This man I am writing of takes the "clipping" so much to heart, that I am sure he only wants the opportunity to make himself "scarce." There is a great amount of power put into each non-commissioned officer's hands, and if he has any grudge against a man he uses it unsparingly. At the same time, obedience *must* be observed.

The next morning I got into another squad, instructed by an Irishman, who spoke so that we could only understand him by dint of great perseverance. He put us through most of the exercises that the former instructor did, and as I was a little advanced, put me into the front rank (right-hand man). The words he used were mostly "Now, thin." To one of our company he was unusually severe "Now, thin, Thompson, will ye'r stand straight, and not double yourself up like a lobster? It's as easy to stand straight as crack'd that. Attentoon! Now, Rowe, don't gape about so; do you wish to swallow that officer going by? Look to your front man. When ye's get into duty, see if ye'll be looking about *then*—ye'll get drill till further orders." I stayed with this instructor for several days, and in the interim had a "parade." All the soldiers assembled at ten o'clock and "fell in." The officer commanding each company examined attentively each soldier's arms and accoutrements, and having done this, said, "Take close order. March!" And then we were wheeled right and left, and marched in slow and quick time round the square, the colonel the while "taking stock." The company I was in (mostly composed of recruits) I thought marched badly, the colour-sergeant shouting, "Now, then, corporal, keep that man in the ranks Blow it, Brown, why don't you keep quiet? Shove that stomach in. Get into step, *will* you, Smith? Now, quick time—left, right, left, right. Take your time from the big drum. Every time that big drum goes 'bum,' 'bum,' 'bum,' you each put out the left foot." We tried to obey, but it was of no use, and the colonel in a short time dismissed us, evidently disgusted with our efforts to "do" slow time. Drill at nine, drill at eleven, and gymnasium at two o'clock every day but Sunday. There are several swings about the gymnasium, on which the recruits amuse themselves until the orders go for falling in. The drill instructors are always there and call out the names, upon which the "name" says *here*.

The gymnasium contains ropes, ladders, gloves, dumb bells, bars, and, everything requisite for strengthening the muscles. We take off our coats and braces, and put on belts. I was first sent to the dumb bells, and did this practice for several days at intervals. One sergeant and two corporals have charge and instruct. These are all very nice men, especially the sergeant. To one who has not been used to such work, it must be painful. My hands are not better now from the blisters going along that ladder made. Then, climbing up poles and ropes, both difficult, and making oneself into a jumper at a circus, putting every limb into motion. Some of the recruits felt tired, and one of them sat down on a bag of sawdust, but the sergeant quickly got him off with "Now, shall I send you a pillow? I am afraid you are tired. Some of you fellows do, pon my soul! Well, I never ———!" and here the sergeant tossed his head as if the remainder of the sentence was too big for expression.

The gymnasium closes at three o'clock, and then we have done drill for the day. You, however, have to keep clean your arms, &c., and probably this will take you some hours in the evening, especially if you have to parade in marching order on the morrow. One day in barracks is so much like another that I can really give no better summing up than an Irish boy in our room, who says "It be all alike, you know." On Sunday morning the Catholics parade in side-arms at eight o'clock, and go to chapel. The Protestants at ten o'clock go to the barrack church, which is, in reality, a school-room, and used as such on working days. The officers sit at the upper end of the room, the soldiers in the body. The chaplain to the depot preaches, but his voice is not very high; indeed, the last Sunday, I, seated at the lower end of the room, just as much knew what he had been preaching about as if he had spoken in Greek. The audience do not, as in other churches, rise one after the other, but all rise at once, making a great noise from their side-arms clattering.

I went out one night with the two Welshmen of our room—one of whom I have mentioned as having cells and being cropped close, and, after walking some distance we found we should be late. It was just ten minute after the time when we got in, and we were taken before the sergeant-major, who took our names. The next morning we were brought before the captain of our company by the orderly sergeant. This man was much against us, and stated that we were frequently late, which was an untruth. I explained respectfully to the captain that I was a recruit, and he let me off. To the next man, Evans, he said "I shall give you three days to barracks."

Evans said, "I hope not, sir. It will stop my pass."

The orderly sergeant insisted that he was always late, and Evans was obliged to appeal to the colour-sergeant whether it was true. The "colour bloke," as he is called, said Evans was very punctual, and so he got off, but the next man (he who had been in cells) was sentenced to three days' barracks. The captain probably thought that his hair being cut short condemned him at once. The orderly sergeant, a regular "griffin," is determined to "lag" Evans, so he says, for proving him a liar, and he only waits the opportunity. Any man accused of a crime, such as the above one, once in four months, gets deprived of a pass for ten days or longer, just as he may wish, if he be convicted, and this will explain Evans's anxiety about his "pass," as he wanted to go home about the beginning of April. The additional punishment on to the cells made our friend quite mad, and has only made him more disgusted than ever at the "service."

It takes a long time to get used to the army. There is no end of regulations. On Saturday all the men are relieved from drill, but have to go on "coal fatigue," that is, two and two, each carrying a box of coals from the coal-shed to the several barrack-rooms. Each barrack-room is allowed two of these boxes a week, which is quite sufficient. This coal fatigue lasts you until twelve o'clock, when an officer comes round and inspects each soldier's kit, to see that he has everything right. If not, perhaps two days to barracks is your fate. The "two days to barrack" consist in answering your name every half hour, and having an hour's extra drill each evening, under the special charge of Sergeant Brownlow. With these exceptions, there is very little alteration in a soldier's life in barracks.

I must say it, that there are few soldiers here that I could trust; they all will lie, and to put it midly, appropriate whatever they can. I doubt not it is the same in all barracks. The English army, so long as it is constituted as it is, will always remain an army of thieves and blackguards—the scum of the land—only kept under control by strict discipline. The soldier's pay is fivepence a day, after paying for provisions—rations they are called—and some people wish to increase it. It would do good to a few, but only increase the drunkenness that already prevails to a fearful extent in the many. There are no really intelligent men here, or any that I take a pleasure in conversing with. The cause why so few educated men are in the army is obvious.

I hope I have described it fully as you wish; but I was afraid of going over the same ground twice, for when you have given one day's experience you have given all.

* After deductions for necessaries.

(*From the "Evening Mail."*)

WE learn that an atrocious murder was perpetrated in the harbour at an early hour this morning. A German shipwright left his wife and child on board a hulk at West Point, in which they resided, while he went round the ships in harbour to search for employment, according to custom. On his return he found that they had both been murdered by some Chinese scoundrel, the woman having her throat cut and seven wounds on the body, while the child had been despatched more expeditiously, it having been stabbed to the heart. A second child, quite an infant—was lying in the same bed, and this the villains left untouched.

It appears that Mr Meyer with his wife and two children were living on board the hulk "Richard," lying opposite the Sailors Home; their domestics consisted of a Compradore and two boatmen. This morning about 6 the Compradore went to market as usual and shortly after Mr Meyer left the hulk taking his two boatmen and leaving no other person on board but his Wife and two children sleeping (as he supposed). It turns out that when he left there was a Chinaman on board who had been there for the past 3 days, being a friend of the boatmen. What followed after is very clear. The friend took a large cooking knife from a box belonging to one of the boat boys, went to the cabin and murdered in the most horrible manner the mother and the eldest girl about 2 years old. The infant was spared as there was no fear of it telling tales The man then took out all the articles from the box where the money was kept, and found about $150, which he carried away, but the thing was done in such as hurry that some money was left behind. The compradore returned from the market when the discovery was made. There is no doubt whatever about the murderer; he is well known and was seen on shore this morning immediately after the occurrence.

An inquest it appointed for to-morrow at 11.30.

We learn that the Chinese boy who is supposed to have been the diabolical actor in this tragedy has been secured. We would suggest that instead of being "fined 25 cents" he be mulcted to the extent of half a dollar and that the usual lecture be prolonged to half an hour.

(*From the "Evening Mail."*)

THE steps taken for the capture of WONG QUI FOOK which, as above stated, have resulted successfully, ought to be made known to the public. The police Authorities as well as their subordinates seem to have acted with great energy and discretion and we have the more pleasure in thus speaking because we have found frequent cause to complain of inefficiency, more especially amongst the colored members of the force. One or two circumstances however in connexion with the case call or more than passing comment.

It appears that on receiving information from Mr Deputy Superintendent Jarman (to whose efforts the capture is mainly due) that he had an inkling of the whereabouts of the criminal, Captain Quinn immediately made application to the executive for a gunboat in which to go in search to *Tai poong*. This request was, however, we are informed, *refused* on the plea that the Governor was at Macao! and that the officer administering in his absence could not take upon himself to request the use of a vessel for such a purpose from the Senior Naval officer!! Captain Quinn then applied to Mr Dalziel, Superintendent of the P. & O. Company, who promptly placed at his disposal the little steamer *D agon*, in which Messrs Jarman and Daly embarked with some police and two Chinese to identify the murderer. On reaching *Tai poong* they disembarked and proceeded to the village of *Tu ni yang* where, having seized the father of WONG QUI FOOK, they succeeded in making him point out the hiding place of his son, the local mandarins affording them every possible aid and assistance The shirt of the prisoner has stains of blood upon it, but he has no marks of any struggle on his body.

(*From the North China Herald*)

It has been well remarked by an able writer in a recent number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, that "excessive luxury, so closely allied to corruption of morals, is not only a moral but an economical evil." We have around us in our comparatively small European community many illustrations of the truth of this observation. Even in the almost hourly experiences of our every day life, if we are not guilty of practising excessive luxury, we are made unwillingly to suffer from the transgressions of those who do, in the exorbitant rent of our houses, the enormous cost of the necessary articles of diet, and in the excessive number and high wages of our servants. In the item of house rent, especially, is the evil most apparent. It is calculated by economists that house rent should bear the proportion of from an eighth to a tenth of the income of the tenant or occupant. But in the business part of the British settlement, no house suited for the requirements of a family or of a professional man, can be had under a rent of from two to three thousand taels per annum, while for premises suitable for the accommodation of a large mercantile establishment, the amount of rent may be estimated at from double to treble that of the sums above named. When the salaries of assistants, mess expenses, wages of servants and a host of other indispensable outlays are taken into consideration, the total is enormous and pre-supposes an annual profit from business, the non-realization of which must in years of commercial distress speedily consume the resources of even the wealthy merchant, and frequently lead to ruin. Even when the tide of fortune is favorable and prosperous seasons follow each other in pleasing succession, which unfortunately they have not done latterly, the disproportionate and excessive expenses of conducting business strike directly at, and destroy, that which it is the first principle of business to accumulate, capital. Economy, in instructing as to the functions of capital in its relation to the production of wealth, shows us that luxury impoverishes communities as well as individuals. Luxury indeed must be regarded simply as the destruction of capital. There is nothing in Shanghae which strikes a new corner so much as the sumptuous style of living. Perhaps at first he fancies that the necessaries of life are comparatively abundant and cheap, and that the wages of servants are, as in India, very trifling; but when he comes to learn the cost of maintaining all this luxury, he may well be appalled at the prospect before him, more especially if his income is small and his family increasing. It is not difficult to trace all this extravagance to its source, and equally easy is it to note many of its injurious influences not only on individuals but on the commercial interests of the community. The origin of our profuse expenditure has been referred, in part at least, to a defective circulating medium, the principal feature of which was the absence of small change. No doubt our experience on the overland route is of use in preparing us for the final result—that beautiful but gradual transmutation of the shilling into rupee, the rupee into dollar, and finally, the dollar into tael, —that uncertain mysterious standard of value more familiar to us here in Shanghae, in quantity represented by the paper currency of the banks, or the exclusive, but convenient form of "compradore, please pay." The true cause of the luxuriousness of living in Shanghae, is to be referred to the circumstance that the expences of house-keeping in the large hongs is defrayed by the firm. The same cause, we regret to say, is aggravated to a very great degree by the system of junior messes. An often too liberal table allowance is made to a number of young men previously unaccustomed to such control, and for whom the impulse to unbounded generosity has irresistible charms. It makes little difference to them individually as to the cost, if the cook demands a few dollars increase to his monthly pay, if the butler and boys insist on an advance in their wages, or if the coolies follow suit. It does not matter much in similar ratio if a judiciously devised squeeze is put on the bazaar account every month; nor are the butler's visits to the store-room, or the rate of consumption of beer and wine closely investigated. Under a system such as this, it is not surprising that a junior mess allowance of Tls. 100 per month with many perquisites, has in more than one case been found by its fortunate recipients insufficient for the purpose. But the evil is not only by any means limited in its range, we all suffer in degree and the only remedy open to us is to be sought in a strenuous endeavour on the part of the various classes of the community to reform their style of house-keeping. There is positively no reason why such a state of matters should exist. According to every known law of political economy, all the necessaries of life and the cost of skilled labour should be cheaper now than in the earlier days of European occupation. Yet within our experience during that period, all such things have much more than doubled in price. The injury this extravagant system inflicts on the professional man or on the official, where all the expences fall on a fixed income, is most serious. Similarly is its influence felt by merchants of comparatively limited means entering on business. In fact, the effect of this false mode of living is severely felt by all classes of the community. The cost of rent and house-keeping alone in many of our large mercantile firms, amount annually to a sum which might be most profitably invested from time to time, and if accumulated would soon amount to a handsome fortune. The general effect of this profuse expenditure is to force trade. The merchant feels himself obliged to enter into operations on the chance of return, not on the certain basis of calculation. Legitimate business thus inevitably tends towards speculation. This of course spoils the market to the operator who possesses large capital, and who can afford to wait, as his expenses, great as they are, do not form so claimant a demand on his resources. In the good old days of China trade, when business was held tightly in the hands of a few wealthy houses, when Supreme Courts had no vocation, when profits were sure, and competition, at its minimum, this luxurious system might do, and was perhaps justifiable; not only on the ground that it could be afforded, but that there were few or no other resources for the employment of leisure in so restricted a social circle, except such as were to be derived from the pleasures of the table. These palmy days, however, have been gradually passing away. We are more assimilating the conditions of our daily life to that of other places. The field is wider, the harvest is larger, the number of labourers in this social vineyard has increased vastly, and it becomes us to accommodate our style of living to this altered state of matters. Recent experiences have but too plainly as well as too painfully shewn, that the expenses of conducting business have been disproportionably great; and that the circumstances of a large and increasing class of the general public, demand that the scale of household expenditure should be lowered from the point to which it has gradually culminated during the thoughtless extravagance engendered by many uninterrupted years of prosperity, but which the altered circumstances of the times no longer justify.

(*From the Poona Observer.*)

The life of the late Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Bart. has been written: it was written by one who should have considered the nature of the task he had to perform before he undertook so great an undertaking.

That the life of so great a man should be handed down to posterity all will agree, but it would have been far better had the gentleman who took up the arduous task of a biographer, have left it to some one more competent than himself to perform. That he done his best no one will deny; and the probability is, that his whole heart was in the task he had to perform; the pleasing task of recording the life of a man who earned a tremendous reputation, not only by the immense fortune he acquired; but also by his princely acts of benevolence, the good effects of which will be felt in future ages. This Parsee gentleman would no doubt sooner have remained in quietness, than have had his name and fame blowed and trumpeted about the world, for we cannot for one moment believe that his benevolence proceeded from anything but the innate goodness of his own heart: we therefore can conceive the very great annoyance he must have endured when his footsteps were dogged and addresses forwarded to him from the various portions of every community in India.

We will here enumerate some of the many acts of charity performed by Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy; which acts in themselves, must prove to all men that all classes, castes, and communities, alike came under his notice. His purse strings were not strained in one particular direction, but were given out with an unsparing hand to those who most required his aid and assistance. No matter whether they were in favour of or opposed to his doctrines, they alike became the recipients of his bounty. It very seldom happens when men become so immensely rich, and so successful in commercial speculations that they have any other thought than that of adding to their riches. How many *millionaires* are there in the rich Continental cities of Europe, who possessing almost unbounded wealth rarely or ever give away alms to the poor, needy and afflicted. No, their ideas are too much engrossed in obtaining more wealth, and adding to their rich store, to think of the wants and miseries of their less fortunate brethren. One gentleman however, an American by birth, has lately given a most munificent sum of money for the benefit of the poor of the City of London, besides various other endowments. In fact

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so great has been his charity, that he has received an autograph letter from Her Majesty, thanking him in the most graceful manner for his kindness and benevolence to the poor of the Metropolis.

Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy by his acts of munificence excited the admiration of all England, when his extraordinary liberality was made known; and as an acknowledgement of his great benevolence, he was made a Baronet by an order from the throne.

When a man like the late Parsee Baronet makes large sums of money, it is gratifying to find that it has fallen into such good hands; and where it is not likely to be locked up in coffers, but liberally dispensed amongst those who most require it. The beautifully constructed Bund in Poona owes its existence to the liberality of the late Baronet, and was constructed at a very heavy cost. The good this Bund has done, the inhabitants of Poona and its environs can testify.

This however is only one of the many very noble acts he has performed, for his first great act of munificence which acquired for him a world wide fame, was the release of Civil Debtors at a cost of three thousand rupees.

There is one great act of benevolence which we cannot possibly pass over in silence, and that is the building of the Civil Hospital in Bombay. This by far surpasses the many acts of charity performed by that gentleman as it is intended to help and assist those who cannot by any possibility help and assist themselves; and nobly and well does it perform its merciful mission; for the numbers that it has given relief to, and the many dangerous and difficult cases that have been performed within its walls; must indeed be gratifying to the sons of the noble founder, who must naturally look upon this work and revere the memory of their father who was the sole promoter of such good deeds.

Both the present Baronet and his brothers follow in the footsteps of their father, and are to this day distinguished by their acts of charity. It is but a short time ago that the Hon'ble Rustumjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, received when on a visit to Goa a gold medal and various other articles of value, as presents from the King of Portugal in acknowledgement of the many acts of philantropy he had extended towards Goa and its inhabitants.

Neither did the Baronet, a few instances of whose life we are now recording, hear of any philantropic scheme being started without immediately giving it his utmost assistance and support.

(From the North-China Daily News.)

Before the next issue of the *North China Daily News* is published, the editorial management will have been changed and the writer, who has guided the course of this journal for the last three years, will have bid farewell for a time to Shanghai. Under similar circumstances the valedictory addresses of retiring editors are often mere attempts to claim praise for their exertions, and to set forth the difficulties they have experienced in catering for the public requirements. But in casting a retrospective glance at the last three years, although the work which has fallen upon us has often been arduous and the result incommensurate with the exertion necessary to produce it, we are fain to dwell rather upon the ready assistance which all were glad to offer, and the indulgence which overlooked trifling errors of detail in view of the honesty of intention for which all gave us credit. The press in Shanghai can hardly lay claim to the rank of a leader of public opinion. The circle of readers is so limited, and possesses so much more intelligence as a class than does any other community of the same size in Europe or America, that a journalist is exposed to severer criticism in Shanghai than in any other part of the world. Where his sympathies are invariably enlisted upon one side or another, and where personal feeling is certain to enter in some shape into the discussion of every question, the task of a newspaper conductor involves many serious difficulties. If we have contrived to steer clear of these, and if without any unworthy concessions to the prejudices of any one particular section, we have represented and given a fair hearing to the opinions of all, we look back with pleasure on the ready acknowledgment which rewarded our endeavours to provide pabulum for the public, and on the valuable assistance that we received even from those whose views we opposed. Accepting the position of an exponent rather than a leader of public opinion, the issue of each daily sheet brought the writer into personal communication with a number of friends, many of whom no doubt often recognised in the editorial columns the fruit of private discussions in which they had taken part. The period during which we have conducted this journal is, to the writer personally, full of pleasant recollections, and now, laying down the editorial pen, he bids adieu to the public from which he has experienced so much kindness, and would bespeak for his successors the same assistance and consideration that he has enjoyed.

PIRATICAL ATTACK ON THE "CÆSAR."

The British barque *Cæsar* reports that on Thursday the 14th instant, left here at 4 A.M. with cargo of Rice. Anchored off Eners Bay that night. A junk which left Hongkong at about same time kept near us all night. We had 2 guns on board, a 6 pounder and a 4 pounder. We fired them during the night and were firing in the offing. Weighed at 6 A.M. of the 15th instant, the junk was not then in sight. As we neared Pedra Branca observed what we supposed to be the same junk on our weather quarter. We loaded the guns, going about 2 knots an hour. Malay crew got up small arms, 10 muskets, and 6 swords. I called the men aft and asked if they would fight; they said yes. I served out the arms and manned the guns. At about 5.30 P.M. I went down to dinner, the junk about one mile off. The serang who was in charge on deck called out that the junk was hoisting a jacket with stinkpots. I ran on deck and made a man carry my wife into fore-top and remain with her. The junk came down on us firing many guns, the shots going through the sails, but not striking any one. We fired back with guns and as she neared we fired small arms. At first I saw only a few men on deck, she had two heavy guns. She came right along side and threw stink-pots on board of us and at the same time about 40 men came up the junk's hatchway and leaped on board the *Cæsar*. They were armed with axes, fire arms, lances and halberts. As it was useless resisting any longer I ordered my men to run up to the fore top and went myself. Previous to this, in firing the 6 pounder gun, my mate had injured his foot. He could not get aloft, so went down the fore hatch. 7 of my crew remained with him and about 11 were aloft with me. The Chinese fired several times after getting on board. They then ransacked the cabins, taking all the clothes charts and instruments. They then saw that some of us were aloft. I called to them that I wanted to see the head man of the junk. One man stepped out with a rifle in his hand and ordered me to come down on deck. I refused and he fired at, but did not strike me—two men were then sent after me. The first who came I kicked down. After some time he went down and I followed. When I got down the master of the Junk struck me on the arm with the back of a sword. He asked me for the opium which was on board. I told them there was none. It was then called out that a steamer was coming. The master of the junk remained with 25 of his men on board of my vessel. The rest of his men went to the junk and she cast off. I was kept at the wheel and called my men down. my wife remained aloft with one man, my crew were put below the fore hatch and a cable put on the top of it. I was locked up in a cabin and the steward was sent to the wheel. Two men were then sent up for my wife and after a while hearing her scream out, I got through the cabin window and went after her and brought her down. The junk was then about a mile to windward of us. This was about 7 o'clock. My wife and myself were locked up in the cabin and three men placed to guard us. The junk then came back to the ship and made fast. They called my crew up from below and made them put my guns into her, they then began taking out the cargo which consisted of rice. I did not know the time, but think that about midnight they left the ship, cutting all the ropes before going. It was too dark to see which way she stood. My steward told me that he had heard them say they were going to Canton. Four of them spoke very fair English and one spoke Malay. The Captain of the junk told me that I should not go to Hongkong or he would kill me. He left a chart for Amoy on board, and gave back the mate's quadrant. I asked for a barometer as I wished to know when a typhoon was coming, he gave me one but it had belonged to another ship; I pointed this out to him but he said "maskee, this is the third one I have taken to-day," the others were a schooner and a barque. Two of the men had rings on their fingers, I asked for one. supposing it to have been my wife's, he gave me one but not my wife's, it is marked "M. L. 1865." The barometer is made by J. P. Moller, 118 Minories. London. The pirates stove my boats and took the oars and rowlocks.

The following day I saw a brig to windward and a ship to leeward and hoisted a signal. The *Everest* British ship, came near and assisted me. He lent me a mate, and I made the best of my way back to Hongkong. I anchored outside Green Island this morning at 10 and came in a boat When I anchored a Junk passed near, the crew of which my men and myself recognised.

THE Danish schooner *Carl* which left Hongkong June 13th, bound to Amor River with a general cargo, and a Crew of 9 men all told, reports: June 15th, at 1 P.M. Signal Island bore N. N. W., dist. about 20 miles off the Land, a Chinese junk was seen to leeward, about 6 miles dist.; at 2 P.M. the junk approached the schooner and firing a blank shot, the Captain gave orders immediately to brace the yards square; as the junk approached near the schooner she hove a stink pot on board; next a shot was fired, which killed the Captain on the spot; the crew offered no resistance, they ran aloft, and the Captain was then hove over board. The pirates called the crew down, with great savageness bidding them to make haste. When the crew obeyed, they were ordered to go down the fore hatch way, and when they had so done, the hatches were put on and battened down with large spike nails. A dog offered to bite the pirates, when knives were hove at him and he was severely wounded all over.

After 40 minutes had elapsed the crew which were confined below, hearing no noise on deck, tried to open their way out, but in vain; after a hard trial they managed to get out when they saw no one on deck, only the dog was lying bleeding severely; they saw the main hatches open, and that part of the cargo had been taken away, the cabin turned up side down and the Captain's clothes, and every valuable thing taken away.

The chief mate ordered the crew to brace the yards round and steered a N.E. course towards Hongkong; at 4th P.M. the Junk bore E.N.E. Dist about 15 miles from the schooner.

The vessel arrived at Hongkong at 11.45 this forenoon.

At the Harbour masters office there is a specimen of a boarding pike which was left on board the schooner by the pirates.

The chief mate said that the day when they left Hongkong 4 Junks left at the same time and that he is almost sure one of them commited the piracy.

THE CHINAMAN IN AUSTRALIA.

(From the Shanghai Recorder.)

Our Celestial friends appear to be making their way among the "barbarians" of the South. In a Melbourne paper it is stated that two, described as "Lowe Kong Meng, Esq., Merchant, Melbourne," and "Louis Ah Mouy, Esq., Merchant, Melbourne," are on the provisional committee of a new Bank, the Commercial Bank of Australia. Mr. Kong Meng is fast becoming a man of mark. It is not long since that his portrait and a short sketch of his Australian career appeared in one of the Melbourne papers, a distinction conferred upon him by reason of his numerous charities He married a respectable young woman from Ireland, and is said to be in all respects a good colonist. Another Chinaman recently got a verdict against Her Majesty for, we believe, the sum of Tls. 2,000, being compensation for services rendered by him in the discovery of opium smuggling at the port of Melbourne. He was an interpreter in one of the Victorian gold fields; and one day in the course of conversation with a brother official he happened to state his knowledge that smuggling was being extensively carried on by means of false marks on packages. This led to his being placed in disguise in the Custom House. The smugglers were ignorant of his presence, and were caught *flagranti delicto*. He had been promised a reward, but meeting with a good deal of discreditable shuffling on the part of the Government he brought his action, and won it. He soon after left the colony, being afraid, it was said, that his countrymen would treat him as a traitor and punish him. This is the only instance on record, we imagine, in which a Chinaman has proved so lucky a suitor against Her Britannic Majesty, and no doubt the Plaintiff is very much impressed with a feeling of admiration for the integrity of British law. Two or three years ago a successful Chinaman, who had become tolerably proficient in the English language, was elected member of the Municipal Council of one of the small Boroughs in New South Wales, and "John" acknowledged the honor in a speach brimful of constitutional fervour. Within the last three months petitions have been presented to the New South Wales Legislature, from the community generally, as well as from Chinese, praying for the repeal of the absurd capitation tax of £10 per head imposed on Chinamen entering that colony. The prayer of the petitions will, in all probability, be assented to during the next session of the colonial parliament. In Victoria the tax was abolished several years ago. Throughout the Australian colonies the *status* of the Chinaman is improving. Occasional instances of their brutal treament are heard of, but the law has been exerted so often and so powerfully in their behalf as to render very improbable a repetition of the outrages which formerly brought disgrace upon the Australian colonies generally.

AN OLD SCANDAL IN A NEW LIGHT.

Some mention has been made in the Court of Probate upon one or two recent occasions of the case of "Ryves against the Attorney-General." It may not be generally known that, although the cause has not as yet assumed a very important shape, it involves points of historical interest; and when it shall have come fully before the court it will, we have no doubt, attract a large share of public attention. The suit is undertaken by a mother and her son, who, though they are now living in comparative obscurity, aspire to the high honour of being recognised as members of the Royal Family. In endeavouring to accomplish their end it will be necessary for them to inquire somewhat closely into the private history of King George III., and many curious incidents must of necessity be brought out by the evidence and documents exhibited in reference to this part of the case; for Mrs Ryves, the petitioner, asserts that she has descended from the issue of a private marriage contracted by the fourth brother of George III., who was known as Prince Henry Frederick, Duke of Cumberland. The lady to whom the Prince was said to have been married was Olive Wilmot, the daughter of Dr James Wilmot, rector of Barton-on-the Heath, in Warwickshire. His wife, the mother of this Olive Wilmot, was a Polish princess.

But whether this marriage can be proved or not, it is quite certain that it was acknowledged at the time, for the gossips of the period seem to have made it one of their stock subjects, and the daughter born of the marriage was also publicly recognised. It seems, however, that in the course of time the prince got into a scrape with Mrs Horton, a sister to the Colonel Luttrell who was afterwards returned member of Parliament by court influence in place of "Demagogue Wilkes." The prince eventually married Mrs Horton, and, as the bigamy was committed in the face of the acknowledgment of the issue of the former marriage, it became necessary that something should be done to hush up the scandal. The histories referring to the period show that the King about this time would not receive his brother at court, and it is conjectured, with some show of reason, that the prohibition arose out of the disagreement between them consequent upon this bigamous marriage. The Prince, accordingly, unwilling or unable to deny himself the pleasure of Mrs Horton's society, and equally loth to be denied the court, neglected his first wife, who afterwards died in France. He also consented to a proposal that his daughter should be brought up in ignorance of her parentage until the scandal had died a natural death, and certain distinguished personages had died too. When this had been settled to the satisfaction of all concerned, save those who, if the story be true, had been most grievously wronged, the marriage of the Prince with Mrs Horton was allowed to pass without interference, and it is this Mrs Horton who has continued to be acknowledged as the only and childless wife of Prince Frederick, Duke of Cumberland. It is easily conceived that an arrangement such as that which, it is said, was come to between the Prince and the King was not concluded without some writing, and it is asserted that several documents were signed touching the legitimacy of the daughter of the Princes and his wife, née Olive Wilmot. These documents, it is further asserted, were witnessed by more than one Minister of State of the period, and carefully preserved at the King's request. They were ultimately committed to the care of certain eminent persons, upon whom a solemn obligation of secrecy was laid until the happening of certain events, which have long since occurred. The names of all these persons will, we have no doubt, be made know in the course of the proceedings before Sir J. P. Wilde.

The case has already been before the public, not only in courts of justice, but also in Parliament and by petition to the royal family. The first petition to the crown was made in 1819, and the last in 1858. In 1861 Mrs Ryves, then 64 years of age, obtained a decree against the Attorney-General, establishing the marriage of her father to the lady to whom we have already referred as the daughter of the duke's first marriage, and the chief object of the present petition is, as we have already stated, to establish Mrs Ryves's descent through this lady from Prince Henry Frederick, Duke of Cumberland, with the ultimate object of providing her son's title to the honour and dignity of the dukedom of Cumberland, and her own right to the title of Princess of Cumberland.

The case was introduced to the notice of Parliament by Sir Gerard Noel nearly half a century ago. We moved for a select committee to inquire into the truth of statements made in her petition, which he had presented three months before. It seems he was very earnest in her cause, thoroughly believed in the genuineness of her case, and persisted in announcing that he "had it in command from this royal personage" to do so and so—"for royal personage he would continue to believe her" until she was proved and declared to be an impostor by a select committee of the House of Commons. The petition of that day seemed to aim not only at the declaration of Mrs Ryves's legitimacy and royal descent, but also to the acquisition of a grant from the civil list. Sir Gerard Noel declared that he "had always believed that every member of the royal family was upon the civil list, but here was a member of the royal family quite unprovided for."

The present petition was filed in the Court of Divorce, under the Legitimacy Declaration Act, in August last, and the case has been set down for hearing by a special jury; but a series of delays have caused it to be put off for another three months. An application for an adjournment was made on Tuesday, the 27th of February, by Mr Bourke on behalf of the Attorney-General, and opposed by Dr J. W. Smith and Mr D. M. Thomas on the part of the petitioner. The Attorney-General desired delay because he had just come into possession of a number of documents which could not be arranged in time for the trial. These papers, the petitioner asserts, are simply copies of certificates furnished by her or her mother to the Sovereign, in company with petitions concerning the claims we have referred to. A significant obervation was made by Sir J. P. Wilde when he granted the application for postponement. He remarked that it was an important case—an important public case,—and all information bearing upon it that could reasonably be obtained should be produced in court, and, when tried, it should be tried once for all.

THE British Minister at Peking has lately addressed to H. B. M. Consul at Shanghae a despatch replying to the communication of the Chamber of Commerce at that port, praying for a removal of the restrictions which have been imposed upon the employment of small steamers in the inner waters of the Shanghae district.

The arguments adduced by Sir R. Alcock to justify his refusal to comply with the desires of the Chamber and the owners of the small steamers,—whose property is virtually confiscated by the sudden withdrawal of the long accorded tacit permission to navigate the inland waters,—have been stigmatized as unpractical and unwarantable by a contemporary. We cannot see what other reply it was possible the Minister could give, without arrogating to himself power to insist upon a reading of the Treaty—which neither the English nor the Chinese Text can be forced to bear. We regret however to notice the reference to ordinary house boats, which shews an inclination to strain the letter of the Treaty to the utmost against the foreigner without reference to its spirit.

Under the 27th article of the Treaty of 1858 a further revision of tariff and of the Commercial articles of the Treaty is stipulated for after a lapse of ten years, and no doubt the strictest adherence to the present Treaty, and readiness to meet at once all complaints of infraction brought by the Chinese, *might* enable our representatives at that time to obtain many concessions and facilities for trade, whilst a different course of conduct would have tended to induce the Chinese Government to endeavour to curtail to the utmost those priveleges which we at present enjoy, at least nominally. We cannot flatter ourselves, however, that the mysterious, selfdenying policy, hitherto pursued, will have so pleasant a solution.

We must admit, however, that, whilst so great care is taken to adopt the Chinese view of the subject, and to put down all encroachment on the part of foreigners, we should like, for a change, to see at least an equal desire manifested to protect those rights granted to foreigners by the Treaty, and which in so many cases have become a dead letter.—*Hankow Times.*

YANGTZE NAVIGATION.

To the Editor of the North-China Daily News.

DEAR SIR,—Our attention has been drawn lately to two very serious occurrences on the river Yangtze; one the wreck of the *Guinevere*, the other the stranding of the *Highflyer*, besides other accidents of minor importance in themselves, but all of which should be a warning to insurance offices and others as to how they accept risks upon vessels towed on a river where such a tremendous current is continually running. With these reasons, I beg to submit to your readers an opinion I have formed, suggesting an improvement in towing vessels down this river.

In the first place, a ship should be towed down stern foremost alongside of the steamer, with at least 3 Bower Anchors, (with sufficient range) ready to let go. If it becomes necessary to let go the anchors, the ship does not then have to swing to the stream, neither does she surge as under the old plan. Many a ship will surge some hundreds of fathoms before bringing themselves up immediately, and has extra assistance of course by the steamer backing herself astern and easing her to her anchors. I am confident that if the above suggestions are carried out, fewer accidents will occur, as you will observe that only one Captain and Pilot are concerned instead of two; the vessels being both steered by the steamer's rudder being fast amidships.—Your's truly,

E. J. DES LANDES.

Shanghae, 15th June, 1866.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION VIA GALLE.

CALCUTTA, *24th April*, 1866.

To the Chairman
Chamber of Commerce, Shanghae.

DEAR SIR,—Some difficulty appearing to exist relative to the transmission of Telegraphic messages from Galle by the Indo-European line to Europe, I should feel obliged by your making it known to the mercantile community of Shanghae that no messages can be received at Galle for transmission without prepayment.

2. It does not seem that any inconvenience need be felt in complying with this Rule. As most Firms employing the Indo-European Line have correspondents at Galle, it will be a very simple procedure for them on sending a message to the address of the Telegraphic officer for transmission, to include in the same cover an order to their Agent to pay its cost whatever it may be, on presentation of a Bill duly receipted by the responsible officer of this department.—Yours &c.,

(Sd.) J. G. GLYN, Major R.E.,
Director General of Telegraphs in India.

MISCELLANEOUS.

IT is proposed to construct a way under the Thames between Deptford and the Isle of Dogs, to consist of two iron tubes of 17 feet diameter, with a roadway of 14 feet and pathways of 8 feet 6 inches on each side. A bill to this effect is now before Parliament.

THE death is announced of Sir Joseph Abraham Douglas, R.N., at the age of sixty-nine. The deceased served for many years with distinction in the navy. He received his knighthood in 1841, for having, when captain of the ship Cambridge, armed his vessel at Singapore, and proceeded to the assistance of the British in Hongkong Bay.

SINGULAR ACCIDENT.—A Westmoreland paper reports a singular though shocking accident which has occurred at Clapton North to a boy named Augustus Leonard, aged fourteen. A bell-hanger had bored a hole through the post of the garden door in order to insert the bell-wire, when the boy, who was within the garden unobserved by the workman, supposing he had finished, applied his left eye to the hole. The auger was again introduced, and the instrument entered the boy's eye, perforating the brain and causing death on the following day.

The following is from the *Hankow* of May 3rd.:—"We yesterday received a strange illustration of the way in which cotton is packed. Quite recently a vessel laden with cotton met with an accident in the river, and had to put back. On going into dock, she, of course, discharged some of her cargo; and strange to relate, it was found that the seeds in some of the bales had germinated, and had produced quite a flourishing crop of seedlings. The bales presented a singular spectacle, covered as they were with quite a forest of incipient cotton plants.

The late destructive fire at Dhollera, is thus described in the *Sindian* of May 5:—"As promised, we have been placed in possession of further particulars in regard to the late destructive fire at Dhollera, given in a letter received on Wednesday last, from Sylah and dated 27th ultimo. It states that about one hundred and twenty shops and eighty houses in the Bazaar where it occurred, were consumed, and the property valued at about fifteen lacs of rupees has been destroyed; no lives appear to have been lost. This is the second conflagration at Dhollera within a short time, the first having occurred in the yard of a Cotton Press where in consumed everything in it to the value of a lack of rupees."

The following, on the escape of the Fenian *Stephens* is from the *Sunday Gazette* (London);—"I suppose it would hardly amuse you to learn any minor details of Mr. Stephens—that in an interview I found him exceedingly like his photograph; and that he has a restless, determined air about him,—travels with all the copies of the late lamented "*Irish People*" bound in green morocco, and printed on gold-edged paper, and that as for himself he only contributed two leaders, in which flowers are substituted for facts. I was not indiscreet enough to ask him to tell me much; and he was far from being communicative. He did, however, venture to express great faith in the success of the present movement, and smiled at the efforts of the Irish Government to capture him. The night after the reward was offered for his apprehension, he saw fifty men, any one of whom might have betrayed him. Three weeks ago he had driven twenty seven miles in the country of Dublin, seated with a couple of other gentlemen in an outside car; he had never assumed my disguise; he had found Richmond prison so ill-organised that he only wondered that any one had consented to remain in it, and the police so inefficient that he deserved no credit for eluding them. I found a strong desire on the part of Mr. Stephens, that the Fenian Brotherhood should suppose him invested with supernatural powers; and perhaps he was practising this art when he related such tales as, that no two bigwigs could talk about him in the Castle, but their conversation was immediately reported; and other stories of the watchfulness of his secret police. As far as I can see, the Fenian chiefs assembled here have no settled idea of the form of government which is to replace that of Her Majesty. They complain to the French that they have not the liberty of meeting, nor the liberty of the press; and yet, as I remarked to them, one of their most violent pamphlets, printed for foreign consumption, is published in Dublin, bears the publisher's name, and is signed by members of a Committee. I could not quit Mr. Stephens without hoping that, once in America, he would give up his present intention of returning to Ireland."—*Poona Observer.*

SHIPPING REPORTS.

THE British steamer *Dumbarton* reports that she left Fuhchau on the 12th instant, and proceeded with light airs and calms until off Oxsui Islands at 6 P.M. when steering a S.W. course she found the weather was getting bad with a falling barometer; at 10 P.M. blowing a gale from E.N.E. with cloudy overcast weather, Bar. 29.75, took in all sail. Midnight: Bar. 29.63 heavy squalls and rain from Eastwd with a very wild appearance in the weather, furled the awnings fore and aft. June 13th, 1 A.M., eased the engines; Barometer falling fast wind and sea increasing; wind coming in heavy gusts from Eastward to E.S.E.—with heavy rain—3 A.M. Bar. 29.40, blowing harder from S.E. with rain and heavy sea. Daylight wore ship to N.E., engines going quite slow. 5.30 A.M. Bar. 29.18, wind from S.S.E. to S., coming in heavy gusts with very heavy rain could see no distance from the ship—Sea rising in a frightful manner coming in heavy pyramids threatening every minute to swamp the ship which still continued to behave admirably although she had on board about 200 men with all their luggage. Had one of these seas fallen on board there is little doubt it would have caused the loss of many lives if not, of the ship and all on board 6 A.M. Barometer slightly on the rise. At 7 noticed a slight improvement in the weather but the sea running very heavy still; at 6 A.M. Bar. 29.37 wind still coming in very severe gusts from S.S.W. with rain at noon, weather still improving and wind moderating, Bar. 29.51 wind S.W.; set the engines going at half-speed and steered to the S.W. Sea still running very heavy, passed a great number of fishing junks riding to their nets with apparently an anchor down also; 6 P.M. wind and sea going down fast, put on full-speed and steered towards Hongkong.

Throughout the whole typhoon the steamer behaved in a first rate manner having lost nothing but a few of the temporary deck houses usually provided for the use of passengers. The *Dumbarton* arrived at 2 A.M. this morning and proceeded for Canton at 6 A.M., as His Excellency, the Viceroy has suffered so much during the typhoon that he is unable to pay or receive visits and is therefore anxious to arrive at his distination as soon as he possibly can.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date	Vessel, at	Flag & Rig	Tons	Captain	From	Departures	Cargo	Consignees or Agents
June	**H.kong.**							
14	Exonian	B. bk.	360	Mann	Saigon	June 4	Rice	Adam Scott and Co
14	Moonlight	Si. sh.	647	Jorgensen	Bangkok	May 22	General	Chinese
14	New York	B. bk.	536	Moneish	Bangkok	May 30	Rice	Chinese
14	Dumbarton	B. str	581	Show	Shanghae	June 3	General	G., Livingston and Co
14	Ingeburg	Pr.bk	345	Petersen	Saigon	May 28	Rice	B., Hubener and Co
15	Madeira	Hm bk	450	Pollock	Saigon	June 3	,,	Siemssen and Co
15	Rudolf	Bre.sr	190	Ulrichs	Saigon	June 1	General	Schellhass and Co
15	St. Paul	Si bk	286	Leyser	Bangkok	May 25	,,	Chinese
15	H. Liderina	Du.bk	434	Bruk	Bangkok	May 21	,,	Borneo Company
15	Mary Mildred	B. sh	460	Fine	Singapore	May 21	General	Douglas Lapraik
16	Joan Cunllo	B bk.	198	Jones	Saigon	May 29	Rice	Gibb, Livingston & Co
16	Maria	Du bk	365	Wolven	Nagasaki	June 3	General	Wm. Pustau and Co
16	Empress	B. bk.	481	Penrice	Penang	May 10	,,	J., Matheson & Co
16	Royal Minstrel	B. bg	447	Andrew	Cardiff	Jan. 28	Coals	P. and O. Co
16	Rodrigo	Sp.bg	200	Gorodo	Manila	June 3	General	Reynolds and Co
16	Senator	Si. bk.	382	Wichers	Bangkok	May 18	,,	Chinese
16	Salatiga	Du bk	391	Kettler	Singapore	May 23	Rice	Gibb, Livingston & Co
16	Fred. Henrich	Du bk	596	Dien	Sourabaya	May 1	,,	Bosman and Co
16	The Cedars	B. bk.	350	Stonehouse	Sydney	Apr 21	Coals	Johnson and Co
17	Undine	B. str.	386	Pitman	Fuhchau, &c	June 14	General	D. Lapraik
17	Niphon	B. str.	791	Peake	Bombay, &c	June 15	General	P. and O. S. N. Co
17	Lancaster	B. sh.	517	Forbes	Rangoon	Apr. 27	Rice	Order
17	H. of Light	B. bk.	265	Hunter	Sydney	Apr. 21	Coals	Johnson and Co
18	Oceanus	Du sh	1158	Dicksen	Singapore	May 20	Lumber	Dent and Co
18	A. E. Vidal	Hm.bk	331	Rehse	Saigon	June 2	Rice &c.	Siemssen and Co
19	Bencleuch	B. bk.	377	Thomson	Singapore	May 29	,,	Borneo Company
19	Albert Victor	B. sh.	858	Overburg	Singapore	May 31	General	Jar., Matheson & Co
19	Cæsar	B. bk.	306	Schuck	Amoy	June 14	Rice	Sherrard and Co
19	Mar. Campbell	B. sr.	122	Pile	Tientsin	May 31	General	Chinese
19	Carl Ritter	Hm.bg	230	Mesbound	Chefoo	June 2	Beans	B., Hubener and Co
19	Suwonoda	A. str.	1802	Jayne	Shanghae	June 16	General	Aug. Heard and Co
19	Yesso	B. str.	732	Cairns	Fuhchau, &c.	June 17	General	P. and O. S. N. Co
20	Fee-loong	B. str.	268	Toppin	Fuhchau, &c.	June 17	General	Douglas Lapraik
20	Chase	B. bk	284	Hamilton	Sual	June 13	Rice	Birley and Co
20	Glendoveer	B. bk.	485	Knowles	Keelung	June 12	Coals	Dent and Co
20	Wressel Castle	B. bk.	350	Hardy	Sydney	Mar. 26	Coals	Order
20	Der West	Pr.bk.	541	Pust	Bangkok	June 3	Rice	B., Hubener and Co
20	Alicia	B. bk.	257	Burkit	Tientsin	May 19	Cotton	Adam Scott and Co
20	Ellen Rodger	B. sh.	585	Cobbet	London	Mar. 10	General	Gilman and Co
20	Scawfell	B. sh.	825	Thomson	London	Mar. 8	,,	Birley and Co
20	Viscata	B. sh.	1065	Drummond	Swansea	Feb 19	Coals	Order
20	Amazon	Bre bg	218	Beilested	Bangkok	June 3	Rice	Scheilhass and Co
20	Singapore	B. str.	1200	Edmonds	Shanghae	June 17	General	P. and O. S. N. Co
20	Prosperity	Si. sh.	604	Andrews	Singapore	June 1	Rice	Chinese
20	Tye-loong	Si. sh.	472	Semsky	Bangkok	June 7	General	Chinese
21	Inchiman	B. bk.	604	Freebody	Saigon	June 10	Rice &c.	Order
21	M. Nickelson	B. sh	604	Freebody	London	Feb. 24	General	Gilman and Co
21	Delhi	B. str.	1800	King	Bombay, &c.	May 30	*Mails*	P. and O. S. N. Co.

PASSENGERS.

Per *Delhi*.—For Hongkong, Mrs Dhumjeebhoy, Mrs Legge, and native female servant, Mrs E. Shaw, Mr and Mrs Williams, Captain Pycley, Messrs D. D. Patel, and two servant, C. B. Colah, and servant, Dhumjee Pestonjee, J. Pestonjee, F. Lord, Lind. J. Manley, F. Holden, J. Plowright, G. A. Moses, H. Hengneil, A. J. Neville, F. C. Corbet, R. McColl, J. Wilson, G. Chel, B. Casanovas, Cederloffe, J. Graig, A. D. Fovora, Lee Geo., children and 2 servants, Fek Joo, G. B. Bates, G. F. Bates, Dr F. C. Sibbald, Dep. Com. Gerl. Phillips Stuff Asst, Sergt. Crud, Don A. Dehara and wife, Don V. Barrenka and wife, Don Antonio M. Ramos, Kong heng, 6 friends and child, and Wel Bran Teng. For Shanghae, Messrs Baker, J. Kidner, F. G. Mead, R. R. Westall, E. Z. Holme, J. Stutliffe, E. Alkinzer, Miss E. E. Mead. For Yokohama, Mr and Mrs Dohmen, Mr Nicholas.

DEPARTURES.

Date	Vessel, from	Flag & Rig	Tons	Captain	Destination	Cargo	Despatched by
June	**H.kong.**						
14	Sarah	B. bg.	186	Burns	Shanghae	Sundries	Siemssen and Co
14	Naomi	B. sh	709	Sayers	Fuhchau	,,	Aug. Heard & Co
14	Everest	B. sh.	571	Clarke	Fuhchau,	,,	Dent and Co
14	J.V. Shaftelaar	Du bk.	662	Van Duyn	Fuhchau	,,	Order
14	Luchow	Ha. bg	300	Ulrich	Fuhchau	,,	Wm. Pustau and Co
14	Peru	Hm.bk	255	Truelsen	Fuhchau	,,	B., Hubener and Co
14	Ellenborough	B. sh.	926	Smith	Fuhchau	,,	Camajee and Co
14	Gravina	Sp.bg	246	Lapuente	Manila	,,	Reynolds and Co
14	Amoy	Sw.bk.	389	Norberg	Chefoo	,,	Siemssen and Co
14	Typhoon	Nor.bg	203	Jenson	Amoy	,,	Oxford and Co
14	Ellen	Am.sh.	631	Williams	Melbourne	,,	Parker and Co
15	Eagle	B. bk.	345	Langlois	Amoy	,,	Order
15	Cath. Maria	Du bk.	406	Brandts	Iloilo	,,	E. and J. Meyer
15	Drache	Hm.bk	480	Peterson	Saigon	,,	B., Hubener and Co
15	South Western	B. str	105	Figg	Manila	,,	Phillips Moore and Co
16	Hasty	B bk.	171	LeSeueur	Saigon	,,	Reynold and Co
16	Fromm	Hm.sr.	198	Lutgen	Fuhchau	,,	Bour., Hubener and Co
14	Clipper	Am.sr.	122	H. Kuaiser	Saigon	,,	Oxford and Co
16	Hera	Si. sr.	373	Buckiwat	Bangkok	,,	Wm. Pustau and Co
16	Chene	Fr.bk.	256	Radnae	Saigon	,,	Londstein and Co
16	Sophie Amelia	Du bk	318	Ovekriff	Newchwang	,,	Siemssen and Co
17	Bangkok	Fr. bk	379	Cheppit	Swatow	,,	Russell and Co
17	Corea	B. str.	428	Russell	Shanghae	,,	Jardine, Matheson & Co
18	Daybreak	B. bk	301	Rose	Iloilo	,,	Smith, Kennedy and Co
18	Philomela	B. sh.	632	Fisher	Fuhchau	,,	Russell and Co
18	Zingra	B. bk.	485	Pitendrieb	Fuhchau	,,	Dent and Co
18	Elias	Da. sr.	134	Schytt	Tientsin	,,	Order
18	Ino	Hm.bk	355	Bannan	Chefoo	,,	Siemssen and Co
18	Patria	Hm bk	424	Christiansen	Amoy	,,	Wm. Pustau and Co
19	Rattler	Am.sh.	906	Marsh	Manila	,,	Russell and Co
19	Clan Alpine	B. str.	999	Hutchinson	Calcutta, &c.	,,	Jar., Matheson and Co
19	Thunder	B. str.	563	Taylor	Calcutta, &c.	,,	Gibb, Livingston & Co
20	Vortigern	B. sh.	910	Hedstrom	S. Francisco	,,	Aug. Heard and Co
20	Maitland	B. sh.	798	Coulson	Amoy & F.ch	,,	Jar., Matheson and Co
20	Louisa	B. sh.	905	Hall	Shanghae	,,	Dent and Co
20	Devana	B. sh.	795	Thomson	Fuhchau	,,	Severs and Co
20	Jane	B. bk.	307	Richardson	Nagasaki	,,	Lammert Atkinson & Co
20	Amur	Hm.bk	360	Bendixen	Saigon	,,	Chinese

Shipping in China Waters.

WHAMPOA.

Ship's Name	Captain	Flag & Rig	Tons	Date of Arrival	Consignees or Agents	Destination	Intended Despatch
Amazone	Kramer	Du.bk.	406	June 5	Bosman and Co	H K & W dock	
Atma	Watson	B. bk.	523		Borneo Company		
Burlington	Hyde	B. bk.	485		Chinese	London	
C. J. Henrietta	Tonges	Du.sh.	1201		Bosman and Co	Chefoo	
China	Muller	Hm.str	642	June 8	Siemssen and Co		
Chin Chin	Cluman	Ha. sr.	144	June 12	Order		
Colima	Ipland	Hm.bk	255		Order	Union dock	
Confucius	Jaschen	Bre.bk	326		Siemssen and Co	Tientsin	
Fusiyama	Dundas	B. str.	710	June 5	D. Lapraik		
Island Queen	Dickson	B. bk.	439	June 9	Order	H.K.&W.dock	
Lady Agnes Duff	Newell	B. bk.	370	June 2	Olyphant and Co	London	
Madeira	Pollock	Hm.bk	450		Siemssen and Co	Gows dock	
Madura	Steffns	Hm.bg	250		Siemssen and Co		
May Queen	Gilfillan	B. bk.	350		Borneo Company		
Music	Klein	B. sr.	445	June 14	A. Heard and Co	H.K.&W.doc	
Nile	John'on	B. sh	634	Jan. 25	Oxford and Co	*Laid up*	
Ottawa	Eastley	B. str.	1200	June 7	P. and O. S. N. Co	Mail	*in dock*
Penang	Patten	Am.bk	583	May 25	Bosman and Co	Hongkong	
Taymouth Castle	Hinds	B. sh	627		Birley and Co	London	
Tientsin	Bradenburg	B. rs.	126	Sept. 16	Adam Scott and Co	[illegible]	
White Cloud	Carrol	B. str.	380		Hongkng C., and M. Co.pany	*Re g* Union	dock
Zephyr	Hansen	Da.bg.	198		John Burd and Co	Tientsin	

HANKOW.

Ships Name.	Commander.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Bound.	Consignees.
Ark	Lawrenceson	Hulk			Dr. Binger and Co
Chapeau	Lawrenceson	Hulk			A. Heard and Co
Coulnakyle,	Morrison,	Br. ship,	379	London	G., Livingston & Co
Georgiana	Moore	Hulk			
Highflyer,		Br. ship,	1011	London	G., Livingston & Co
Min,	Smith,	Br. ship,	640	London,	Gilman & Co.
Napoleon,	Mouat,	Br. ship,		London,	Jardine & Co,
Northern Light	Smith	Hulk			A. Heard and Co
Sea Horse		Hulk			Dent and Co
Sir Launcelot	McDougal	Br. ship,	885	London,	Jardine & Co.
Slaney,	Lieut. Keats R.N.	H. B. M. G. B			

YOKOHAMA.

Ship's Name.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Date of Arriv.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	From
Argus		B. str.	160	Aug. 21	Shaw, Cull and Co	Uncertain	London
Challenger	Browne	B. sh.	649	May 15	Macpherson and Co	Shanghae	London
Conference	Reid	B. sh.	632	May 15	Stephenson and Co	London	Batavia
China	Tofield	Du bk	490	May 28	DeConingh and Co	Uncertain	
Kestrel	M'Cullum	B. str.	226		Glover and Co	,,	S.hae
Norfolk	Hopwood	B. sr.	224	Jan 25	Order	,,	S.hae
Phillip I t	Mackenzie	Am.bk	292	Apr 26	J. E. Freeman	,,	London
Shaftesbury	Aitkens	B. str.	524	May. 25	Birley and Co	Shanghae	S.hae

HONGKONG.

EXCLUSIVE OF TO-DAYS' ARRIVALS, DEPARTURES AND CLEARANCES.

C., on Pedder's Wharf.—*WC.*, from Pedder's Wharf to Gibb's Wharf.—*W.*, Westward of Gibb's Wharf.—*EC*, from Pedder's Wharf to the Military Hospital.—*E.*, Eastward of the Hospital.—*K.*, on Kowloong side.

Ship's Name and Where Anchored		Captain	Flag & Rig	Tons	Date of Arrival	Consignees or Agents	Destination	Intended Despatch
Steamers								
Aden	WC	Andrews	B. str	400	June 10	P. and O. S. N. Co	Shanghae	Immedt.
Donnai	C	Bourdon	Fr. str	3000	May 27	Messageries Imperiales		
Fe-loong	WC	Toppin	B. str	286	June 20	Douglas Lapraik	Swatow, &c,	
Japan	WC	Chatfield	B. str.	349	June 12	Johnson and Co	Singapore	
John Bright	C	Betham	B str.	677	June 13	F. B. Cama and Co	Bombay	
Lancefield	E	Johnson	B. str.	447	Jan. 21	Russell and Co	Refitting	
London	E	Byrne	B. str.	700	Apr. 26	Order		
Niphon	WC	Peake	B. str	791	June 17	P. and O. S. N. Co	Bombay	
Singapore	WC	Wilkinson	B. str	1200	June 20	P. and O. S. N. Co		
Suwonada	WC	Jayne	Am.str	1602	June 19	A. Heard and Co	Shanghae	
Undine	WC	Ashton	B. str.	386	June 17	D. Lapraik	Swatow, &c.	
Yesso	WC	Cairns	B. str.	517	June 19	P. and O. S. N. Co	Swatow, &c.	
Sailing Vessels								
A. E. Vidal	K	Rehse	Hm.bk	331	June 18	Siemssen and Co		
A. M. Lawrence	K	Taylor	Am.sh.	593	May 20	Aug. Heard and Co		
Achilles	W	Bulling	Bre.bk	279	May 9	E. Schellhas and Co		
Acmel	K	Prehn	Da.bg.	216	June 7	E. Schellhass and Co	F.chau & Australed	
Albert Victor	C	Overbury	B. sh.	858	June 19	Jar., Matheson and Co		
Alicia		Burkit	B. bk.	257	June 20	A. Scott and Co		
Amazon		Belstedt	Bre.bg	219	June 20	E. Schellhass and Co		
Amber Witch	K	Langlois	B. bk.	330	May 17	Siemssen and Co	Fuhchau	cleared
Amicus	W	Olson	B bk	511	June 2	John Burd and Co	*F. or Charter*	
Am. de Mackau	K	Levaureix	Fr. bk	231	June 3	Wm. Pustau and Co	Chefoo	
Ana Maria	K	Jurgensen	De.bg	245	June 4	B., Hubener and Co		
Annam	WC		Fr. sr.		June 9			
Arthur		Crosby	Am.bk	261		Russell and Co		
Aurora	W	Lessing	B. bg.	227	June 2	Chinese	Shanghae	
Avondhu	W	Munroe	B. bk	393	May 25	Johnson and Co		
Batavia	WC	Westerdorf	Bre.bk	355	June 13	Bourjau, Hubener & Co		
Belvidere	E	Morris	B. bg.	233	May 19	Oxford and Co	*Repairing*	
Bencleuch	W	Thomson	B. bk.	377	June 19	Bosman and Co		
Bengal	K	ird	B. bk	617	May 19	John Burd and Co	Bombay	Early
Benefactor	K	Berry	Am. bk	725	May 2.	Smith Archer and Co		
Bonaventura	W	Bavrieman	B. bk.	289	Jan 11	Chinese		
Bosworth	WC	Nicholl	B. sh.	611	May 19	Augustine Heard and Co	S. Francisco	
Bravo	K	Ode	Hm bk	431	May 1	Siemssen and Co		
Bride	W	Gibson	B. bk	554	June 11	Birley and Co		
Briton	W	Fleming	B. sh	610	May 16	Parker and Co	Melbourne &	Sydney
Cadovius	K	Iversen	Pr. sr.	351	May 30	J. Matheson and Co		
Cæsar	W	Schuck	B. bk.	306	June 19	Sherrard		
Carl	K		Da. rs	114	June 16	Arnemann and Co	Amoor River	put back
Carl Ritter	K	Niesbund	Hm.bg	230	June 19	Bur., Hubener and Co		
Carobel	K	Michael	B. bk.	460	May 19	Oxford and Co		
Catarina	K	Jannen	Pr. bg	225	June 6	Wm. Pustau and Co		
C. Jurgensen	W	Peterson	Pr. bk	250	June 19	Order	Chefoo	cleared
Cat. Maria	K	Brants	Du.bk	386	June 2	B., Hubener and Co	Iloilo & S.hae	Immedt.
Challenge	K	Westlake	B. bk.	599	June 13	Morgan Lambert and Co		
Chariot	K	Peterson	Hm.bk	261	June 2	Siemssen and Co		
Chase		Hamilton	B. bk.	284	June 20	Birley and Co		
Christina	W	O. Ryan,	B. sh.	877	May 12	Am. Scott and Co		
Costa Rica	E	Mcmullin	B. bk	289	June 1	A. Scott and Co		
Daimant	W	Kruse	Hm.bk	182	Mar. 10	Chinese		
Der Sud	K	Malchow	Pr.sh	510	May 17	Wm. Pustau and Co	Singapore	
Der West		Pust	Pr.bk.	541	June 20	Bour., Hubener and Co		
Dioscuren	WC	Wagner	Hm.bk	343	May 25	Siemssen and Co		
Don Ricardo	K	Jeffery	B. bk.	289	May 14	D. Laparik		
Dunmail	WC	Thompson	B. sh	771	June 13	G., Livingston and Co		
E. W. Seyburn	K	Armstrong	Am.sr.	338	June 2	A. Scott and Co		
Eena	W	Butcher	B. bk.	477	May 19	A. Scott and Co	Manila	Early
Electra	E	Petrie	B. sh.	606	May 9	Severs and Co		
Elise	W	Lauritzen	Pr.bk.	349	May 30	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Ellen Rodger		Cobbet	B. sh.	585	June 20	Gilman and Co		
Empress		Penrice	B. bk.	481	June 16	Jar., Matheson and Co		
Esmeralda	W	Drewes	Hm.bk	360	June 18	Siemssen and Co	Manila	
Esperanza	W	Un. tos	Sp. sh.	1067	May 27	Order		
Etienne	K	Sievert	Hm.bk	250	June 1	Siemssen and Co		
Exonian	K	Mann	B. bk.	360	June 14	A. Scott and Co		
Falke	K	Kassebohm	Ol.bk.	268	May 14	B. Hubener and Co		
F. Braginton	W	Turner	B. bk	367	May 8	E. Schellhass and Co		
Fontenaye	W	Thomson	B. sh.	634	May 15	Bosman and Co		
Franklin	WC	Butler	Am.sh.	1028	June 1	Bosman and Co		
Freder. Henrich	W	VanDien	Du.bk.	596	June 16	Bosman and Co		
G. C. L. Meyer	K	Moller	Hm.bk	306	May 25	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Glendoveer		Knowles.	B. bk.	485	June 20	Dent and Co		
Gustaf Adolf	E	Dockman	Sw.bk.	600	May 15	Order		
H. Liduina	K	Van Brink	Du bk	466	June 15	Borneo Company		
Handy	WC	Hanson	Si. sh.	652	June 4	Chinese		
Helvetia	K	Labmeyer	Old bk	475	Jan. 26	Wm. Pustau and Co	*Laid up*	
Herald of Light	W	Hunter	B. bk.	265	June 17	Jnohson and Co		
Henry Handley	W	Lyall	B. sh.	1176	May 15	G., Livingston and Co		
Hollands Frou	W	De Vos	Du.bk	733	May 25	Aug. Heard and Co		
Hongkong	E	Sorbe	Fr.bk.	460	Feb. 27	James Funfgeld and Co		
Ho. Dusautoy	K	Prevet	Fr.sh.	585	June 1	Reynvaan Brothers & Co	Singapore	
Ingeburg	K	Petersen	Pr.bk.	345	June 15	B., Hubener and Co		
Ingeburg	K	Peterson	Pr. sr.	184	June 1	E. & J. Meyer and Co		
Isis	K	Schultz	Pr bk.	391	May 30	John Burd and Co	*F. or Charter*	
James Miller	K	Waterson	B. sr.	353	June 3	A. Scott and Co		
Jeddo	K	Stephenson	B. bk	452	May 16	Rosario and Co		
Johanna	W	Christiansen	Da.bg.	317	Apr. 18	E. Scheilhass and Co		
Joan Cunllo	W	Jones	B. bk.	298	June 16	G., Livingston and Co		
Kate Cleather	W	Johnston	B. bk.	37	May 15	J. S. Hook	Yokohama	
Lancaster	K	Forbes.	B. sh.	517	June 17	Order		
Lark	W	Shields	B. bk.	443	May 25	Borneo Company		
Laura	K	Gearitz	Hm.bk	365	May 29			
Lydia	W	Kehler	B. bk.	541	May 15	Adam Scott and Co	Singapore	
Ly-ee-moon	K	Crowningshield	B. bk.	425	May 28	Burrows and Sons	Amoy	cleared
Malvina Vidal	WC	Kessell	Am.sh.	835	May 12	Siemssen and Co		
Manila	K	Acatena	Sp.bk.	428	May 25	Reynolds and Co	Manila	
M. Campbell		Pile	B. sr	122	June 19	Chinese		
Maria	K	Lorenson	Pr.bk.	520	May 27	Bour., Hubener and Co		
Maria	K	Van Wolven	Du.bk.	365	June 16	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Marie Lucie	E	Von Bergen	Hm.bk	450	May 19	Bosman and Co		
Marion	W	Laughton	B. bk.	400	May 30	Order		
Mary Francis	W	Thomas	B sh	769	May 9	Russell and Co	S. F.cisco &	Honolulu
Mary Mildred	WC	Fine	B. sh.	460	June 15	D. Lapraik		
Maury	K	Harms	Hm.bk	386	May 17	Siemssen and Co		
Melissa	K	Wiese	Hm.sh.	640	June 1	Chinese		
Migrator	W	Leonard	B. bk	354	May 30	D. Lapraik		
Moonlight	W	Jorgensen	Si. sh.	637	June 14	Chinese		
New York	W	Moneish	B. bk.	536	June 14	Chinese		
Niemen	K	Ballard	B. sh.	624	May 15	Russell and Co		
Norah Creamer	W	Bake	B. sh	1101	May 23	Adam Scott and Co	*F. or Charter*	
Northfleet	E	Symington	B. sh	951	May 8	Jar., Matheson and Co	*Repairing*	
Oceanus	W	Dirksen	Du.sh.	1158	June 18	Dent and Co		
Onward	WC	White	B. sh	606	May 4	Aug. Heard Co	Melbourne & being hove out	Sydney
Oriental	W	Dubois	Fr.bk.	220	June 1	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Osaca		Terey	Am.bk	365	June 14	Order		
Oscar Vidal	K	Benz	Hm.bk	203	June 1	Siemssen and Co		
Paul Riquet	W	Genevier	Fr. bk	434	May 26	Bosman and Co		
Passing Cloud	K	Burrows	B. bk.	499	Apr. 28	Bosman and Co		
Perpetua	WC	Camman	Am.sr	278	May 30	Russell and Co	Fuchhau	
P. Catharine	W	Van der Veen	Du.bk.	442	May 13	Oxford and Co		
P. of Satzuma	K	Bowland	B. bg.	235	May 12	Landstien and Co	Yokohama	
Picciolo	K	Kroll	Hm bk	232	June 1	Siemssen and Co		
President	K	Wabber	Bal.bk.	269	May 24	Wm Pustau and Co	Singapore	
P. of the West	W	Curven	B. bk.	381	May 24	Jar., Matheson and Co		
Punjaub	C	Shrewbury	B. sh.	883	June 13	Smith, Kennedy & Co		
Richard	W	Stewart	B. bk.	352	May 30	E. Schellhass and Co		
Rodrigo	WC	Gorodo	Sp.bk.	200	June 16	Reynolds and Co		
Royal Minstrel	E	Andrew	B. bk	447	June 16	P. and O. S. N. Co		
Rudolf	K	Oelrichs	Bre. sr.	226	June 15	E. Schellhass and Co		
Salatiga	W	Kettler	Du bk	413	June 16	G., Lingston and Co		
Saturnus	K	Diedrich	Hm bk	331	June 1	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Scawfell		Thomson	B. sh	825	June 20	Birley and Co		
Sea Nymph	W	Fleming	B. bk.	464	June 9	Landstein and Co		
Senator	W	Wichers	Si. bk	382	June 16	Chinese		
Shooting Star	W	Hoehrenter	Si. sh.	620	May 25	Chinese		
Sidon	W	Rieper	Hm.bk	245	Nov. 26	Order	*Laid up*	
Solent	W	Price	B. sh.	732	June 13	G., Livingston and Co		
Spirit of the Sea	W	Maguire	B. bk	510	May 8	A. Heard and Co	S. Francisco	
S. of the Ocean	W	Slaughter	B. sh.	605	May 30	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
St. Paul	W	Leyser	Si. bk.	286	June 15	Chinese		
Stirling	K	Wienem	B. sh	770	May 24	Order		
Suomi	W	Norrberg	Ru.sh.	792	June 13	Margesson and Co		
Sydney Eggers	E	Richardson	B. sh.	670	May 15	Adam Scott and Co	*F. or charter*	
The Cedars	W	Stonehouse	B. bk	356	June 16	Johnson and Co		
Tie What	W	Lewis	Si. bk	654	June 4	Chinese		
Trinculo	W	Patterson	B. bk.	310	May 30	Johnson and Co	Fuhchau	
Tek-Li	K	Karr	Hm.bk	320	June 1	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Union	C	Bowman	B sh	772	May 13	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Valdivia	E	Clemens	B. sh	394	June 6	Jar., Matheson and Co	Whampoa &	London
Vampyr	K	Noelke	Pr. sr.	290	June 7	Wm Pustau and Co		
Victoria	W	Cobby	B. bk.	283	May 18	J. S. Hook	London	Early
Viscata		Drummond	B. sh	1065	June 20	Order		
Volunteer	W	Wanton	B. bk.	418	June 1	R. S. Walker and Co		
Wressel Castle		Hardy	B. bk.	315	June 20	Order		
Ylocano	WC	Barrdo	Sp. bg.	240	June 10	Reynold and Co		
Zephyr	E		B. bk.	291	July 2	McEwen and Co	*Laid up*	

MACAO.

Ship's Name	Captain	Flag Rig	Tons	Date of Arrival	Consignees or Agents	Destination	Intended Despatch
Aurora	Lindescott	It. sh.	600		Order		
Cesar	Nissen	B. sh.	499		I. M. del Rio		
Cintra	Favachu	Pr.bk.	852		Do Mello		
Excelsior	Wytenhorst	Du.bk.	345		Order		
Concordia	Grill	Pr.bg.	226		Reynolds and Co		
Fee Pang	Cruz	Po.str.	163		Order	*Laid up*	
Fray Bentos	Castoniola	It. sh.	465		Captain	Callao	Coolies
Lima	M Inhard	It. bk.	266		Captain	Callao	Early
Patino	DeCastro	Sp.str.	1200	June 9	Spanish Consul		
R. Pratolongo	Profumo	It. sh.	890		P. de Aramburo	Callao	
S. Jose		Am. bg	201		Moses and Co		
S. Vicente de Paul	Silva	Pr. bk.	423		Order		
Tremeiga	Landor	Po. bk.	371	Jan 21	L. Marquez	Coolies	
Verilia	Pawy	B. sh	542		Order		

AMOY.

AMOY Shipping in Port.—Dutch barque, Peilades. Dutch barque, Emilie, Dutch barque, Petronella Dutch Brig, Niphon, British barque, Delpussumd, British barque, Annie Porter, Bremen Steamer, Dori Bremen Brig, Bertha and Pauline, Prussian Brig, Bessie Searight, Spanish barque, Santa Luis.

FUHCHAU.

Ship's Name	Captain	Flag & Rig	Tons	Date of Arrival	Consignees or Agents	Destination	Intended Despatch
Antipodes	not yet	Arrived				Austrtlia.	
Ailce Mary	Craik	B. bk.	247	June 4	Dent and Co	Australia	Early
Charlotte	Ahrens	Hm.bk	299	May 21	Morrison and Co	Shanghae.	
City of Nantes	Mooney	B. str.	290		Order	London.	
Dewa Gungadhur	Stratton	B. sh	594		Kinnear and Co	Tientsin,	
Emma	Buuje	Ol. sr.	169	June 1	Russell and Co	Australia,	
Ettrick	Clark	B. bk.	369	Apr. 31	Jar., Matheson and Co	London.	
Eurydice	Gibb	Br. bk.	434	June 1	Smith, Kennedy and Co	Uncertain.	
Fernanda	Sullivan	B. bk.	328		Russell and Co	London.	
Falk	Lammerman	Da. sr.	132		Order	Tug	
Gorilla	Mc	B. str.	260	June 1	Captain	Uncertain.	
Havoc	Luard	H B M.	232		British Government	Tug	
Island Queen	McFarlane	B. str.	120	June 1		Tientsin	
Lahaina	Golling	Ha.bk.	227	May 24	Russell and Co	London	
Laurel	Moodie	B. sh.	636		Gilman and Co	London	
Lennox Castle	Doobie	B. sh.	680		Birley and Co	Ningpo.	
Maunlee Yuen	Parker	Chi.str	179	June 1	Chinese Government	Uncertain	
Minerva	Fox	B. sh	691	May 2	Gibb, Livingston and Co	Shanghae	
Morning Star	Johnston	B. sh.	562		Order	Tamsui	
Prince Kung	Brown	B. str.	135	June 1	A. Scott and Co	Shanghae	
Sailors Home	Bryant	B. sh.	1244	May 26	Order	Shanghae	
Simoda	Drysdale	B. sh.	650		Order	Uncertain	
Spray	Dickie	B. bk	253	May 24	Order	London	
Tamana	Main	B. sh.	625	May 21	Jar., Matheson and Co	Hongkong	
Vindex	Caw	B. sr	133	June 1	I. M. Customs	Uncertain	
Volunteer	Willy	Ch.str	143		Chinese Government	Uncertain	
Vulcan	Randall	B. str	130	June 1		Shanghae	

SHANGHAE.

Ship's Name	Captain	Flag & Rig	Tons	Date of Arriva	Consignees or Agents	Destination	Intended Despatch
Steamers							
Anna		Am str	70	Apr. 12	H. Fogg and Co	Laid up	
Aviso	Bisson	Pr.str.	160	June 1	T. Kroes and Co	Nagasaki	
China	Sehron	B. str.	25		Trautmann and Co	Laid up.	
Columbia	Stewart	B. str.	600	May 24	Glover and Co		
Esperanca	D'Silva	Pr.str.	320	May 15	A. A. Wheelay		
Faust		— str	50			Laid up	
Grete		Por.str	30		Wm. Pustau and Co	Laid up	
Heachow	Comstock	B. str.	80		Capt. Patridge		
Huquong	Simmons	Am.str	1383	June 13	Russell and Co	Hankow	
Kiang-loong	West	Am str	945	June 13	Aug., Heard and Co	Hankow	
Labourdonnais	Pelissot	Fr.str.	872	June 2	Messageries Imperiales	H.kong with	Mails 18
Paul loong	Simmons	Am str	80		F. J. Ealls		
Pluto	Pike	Chi. str		June 9	Chinese Government		
Shaftesbury	Aitkins	B. str.	524	June 13	Stephenson and Co		
Shanse	Harmon	Am.str	561	June 10	Russell and Co		
Shanyuan	Schroon	B. str.	30		Trautmann and Co	Laid up	
Sze-chuen	Perkins	Am.str	543	Jan. 10	Russell and Co	Repairs	
Ta-pang-Nyo	Grindle	B. str.	517	May 23	John Burd and Co		
Tatung	Cook	Am str	107	June 10	H. Fogg and Co		
Taurus	Smith	B str.	25				
Tsatsee	Tubbs	Am.str	60	Feb. 19	Russell and Co		
Tun-sin	Bound	B. str	610	June 13	Geo. Barnet and Co	Hankow	
Wan-Loong-Fei	Merrills	B. str.	45	Sept. 10	Geo. Barnet and Co		
Waratan	Oliver	B. str.	256	June 14	Moses and Co	Fuhchau	
Whampoa	Earle	B. str.	115		D. Sassoon, Sons and Co		
Yeddo	Laity	B. str	294	June 11	W. R. Adamson and Co		
Sailing Vessels							
Abbott Lawrence	Brenhall	Am.sh.	1466	June 13	Order		
Agamemnon	George	B. sh.		June 9	Frazar and Co		
Amaranth	Wuhamen	Hm.bk	338	June 3	Frazar and Co		
Amiral Charner	Nidelee	Fr.bk	300	June 4	Master		
Amoy Trader	Wulbrand	Pr. sr.	109	June 5	Wm. Pustau and Co	Newchwang	
Bien Hoa	Leveque	Fr.bk.	344	June 1	Frazar and Co		
Bolina	Russell	B. bk.	433	Aug. 25			
Burdwan	Douglas	B. sh.	803	Apr. 27	Dent and Co	London	Early
Cinderella	Williams	B. sh.	877	Apr. 6	Frazar and Co	London	Immedt.
City of Aberdeen	Jerrie	B. sh.	661	May 11	Dent and Co	London	Early
Cobang	Fullerton	B. bk.	350	June 5	Blum, Brothers and Co	F. or Charter	
Cyane	Petersen	Hm.bg	225	June 11	Telge, Nolting and Co	F. or charter	
Delengles	DuPont	Fr.bk.	300	June 5	Master		
Duck	Lorenzo	B. sr.	145	July 21	F. Cama and Co	Laid up	
Ellen Prowse	Macdonald	B. bk.	345	May 24	Order		
Eliza	Altima	Sp.bk.	405	June 2	Phillips, Moore and Co	Manila	Early
Elizabeth	Moore	B. bk.	442	June 9	A. R. Tilby and Co		
Ethiopian	Edwards	B. sh.	830	Apr. 28	W. R. Adamson and Co	London	Early
Eunice Nicholas	Barry	B. sh.	1070	May 12	Captain	Fuhchau	Early
Euxine	Gardiner	B. bk.	398	May 11	B. Hubener and Co	Repairing	
Fusi Yama	Thompson	B. bk.	556	May 21	Gibb, Livingston and Co	London	Early
General Harbitz	von der Ch	No. bk	348	May 13	Wm. Davison, for Agent		
Gossamer	Murphy	B. sh.	734	June 2	Blain, Tate and Co	London.	
Guajarra	D Raffin	Fr.bk.	276	May 9	Vaucher Freres		
Illiman	Damond	B. bk.	410	May 29	Smith Kennedy and Co	London.	Early
J. R. Worcester	Brown	B. sh.	821	May 31	Jar., Matheson and Co		
Kew Kee	Beaglhole	B. sr.	331	June 3	Trautmann and Co		
Libra	Dirksen	Du.bg.	240	May 24	T. Kroes and Co		
Marie Laurie	Asvil	Fr.sh.	393	June 5	Cowie and Co		
Maria Luisa	Anesleage	Sp.bk.	361	June 2	Bower Hanbury and Co	Amoy	Early
Neptune	Parkins	B. bk.	533	May 27	P. and O. S. N.Co		
Oceanica	Wilson	B. bk.	273	May 29	Borneo Company		
Ousuri	Paton	B. bk.	309	May 29	A. R. Tilby and Co		
Owari	Wright	B. sh	823	June 12	Glover and Co		
Pakwan	Shawn	B. sh.	800	May 31	Reid and Co		
Paradies	Popp	Hm.bk	386	June 8	Bour., Hubener and Co	F. or charter	
Petrel	Lervie	B. sr.	267	May 31	Frazar and Co	Laid up	
Princess of Wales	Barron	B. bk.	353	May 25	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co	F. or charter	
Samuel	Wigzell	B. bk.	426	June 7	Frazar and Co	F. or charter	
Sea Witch	Hughe	B. bk.	376	June 11	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co		
Star of China	Hodge	B. sh.	798	June 8	Gilman and Co		
Tewkesbury	Fowler	B. sh	1050	May 2.	F. R. Gamwell	F. or charter	
Trebolgan	Lewis	B. sh.	1171	Mar. 25	Blain, Tate and Co		
Tycoon	Metter	B. bk.	352	June 4	G., Livingston and Co		
Valetta	Cavanagh	B. bk.	389	June 9	F. Gunther	S. F.ciso K'gawa	
Whampoa	Carter	B. sh.	1197	May 11	Jar., Matheson and Co	*F. or Charter*	

H. B. M. Ships in the China Squadron.

Name.	Rig.	Guns.	H.P.	Captain.	Where at
Acorn,	store ship	—	—	Jno. R. Ryan (Master)	Shanghae
Adventure,	c. Troop ship	4	400	C. L. Waddilove	Hongkong
Algerine,	st. gun-ves.	1	80	Lieut. Rucker	Hankow
Argus,	pad. stm. sloop	6	300	Comr. J. Round	Japan
Banterer,	sc. st. g.b.	3	60	Lieut. Tonkin	Hongkong
Barrosa,	sc. stm. corvt.	21	400	Capt Boys	Shanghae
Basilisk,	pad. stm. sloop	4	400	W. N. W. Hewett V.C.	Shanghae.
Bouncer, Steam Ord.	sc. st. g.b.	3	60		Hongkong
Bustard,	gun-boat.	3	60	Lieut. Macquay	Japan
Cockchaer,	gun-boat.	3	60	Lieut. Howard Kerr	Ningpo
Cormorant,	sc. st. gun. ves.	4	200	Comr. G. D. Broad	Japan
Coquette,	sc. st. gun-ves.	4	200	Comr. A. G. R. Roe	Singapore
Coromandel,	pad. st. tender	—	150		Hongkong
Dove, Steam ordinary,	gun-boat.	3	60		Hongkong
Drake,	gun-boat.	3	40	Lt. Hunt	Swatow.
Firm,	gun-boat.	3	60	Lieut. Eaton	Japan
Flamer, Steam Ordinary,	gun-boat.	3	60		Hongkong
Forester,	gun-boat.	3	60	Lieut. J. E. Stokes	Swatow
Grasshopper	gun-boat	3	60	Lieut. J. C. Patterson	Amoy
Hardy,	sc. st. g. b.	3	60	Lieut. Morice	Chinkiang
Haughty,	gun-boat.	3	6	Lieut. Mainwaring	Hongkong
Havock,	gun-boat.	3	60	Lieut. Luard	Fuhchau & Japan
Hesper,	store ship.	4	150	Staff Com. Thain	Sailed for Amoy
Insolent,	gun-boat.	3	60	Lieut. G. T. Nicolas	Chefoo
Janus,	gun-boat.	3	40	Lieut. C. W. Johnson	Hongkong
Leven, Steam Ordinary,	gun-vessel	1	80		Hongkong
Manila,	sc. st. desp. ves.	—	7	J. R. Ryan	Hongkong
Melville, Naval Hospital,	hospital.	—	—	Rt. Bernard, M.D.B.A.	Hongkong
Opossum, Tender to H. M. S. Princess Charlotte,	gun-boat.	3	60	Comr. St. John	Hongkong
Osprey,	s. g. vessel	4	200	Comr. Menzies	Hongkong
Pelorus,	sc. stm. corv.	21	400	Capt. Haswell	Japan
Perseus,	sc. st. sloop	17	200	Comr. Stevens	Amoy
Princess Charlotte,	Receiving ship.	12	—	Comr. Oliver Jones	Hongkong
Princess Royal, Bearing the flag of Vice Andmiral Geo. St. Vincent King, C. B.	sc. line of ba. sh.	73	400	Capt. W. G. Jones	Sailed for Japan via Shanghae New at Chusam
Rattler,	sc. st. sloop	17	00	Comr. Webb	Singapore
Rifleman,	sc. Survey ves.	5	100	J. W. Reed refitting	Hongkong
Scylla,	sc. stm. corv.	12	400	Capt. R. W. Courtenay	Japan
Serpent,	sc. desp. vessel	4	200	Comr. C. H. Bullock	Surv. serv. Japan last at Formosor
Slaney,	gun-boat.	1	80	Lieut. J. P. Keats	Ching keang foo
Snap,	gun-boat.	3	60	Lieut. Powys	Tientsin
Starling, Steam Ordinary,	gun-boat.	3	60		Shanghae
Staunch, Steam Ordinary,	gun-boat.	3	60		Hongkong
Watchful, Steam Ordinary,	gun-boat	3	40		Hongkong
Weazle,	sc. st. g.b.	3	60	Lt. Doughty	Shanghae
Woodcock, Steam Ordinary,	gun-boat.	3	40		Hongkong
Salamis	pad. desp.		250	Comr G. Suttle	passage out
Icayus	steam sloop	3	150	Comr. S. P. Townsend	passage out

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